THE AMERICAN

MAGAZINE

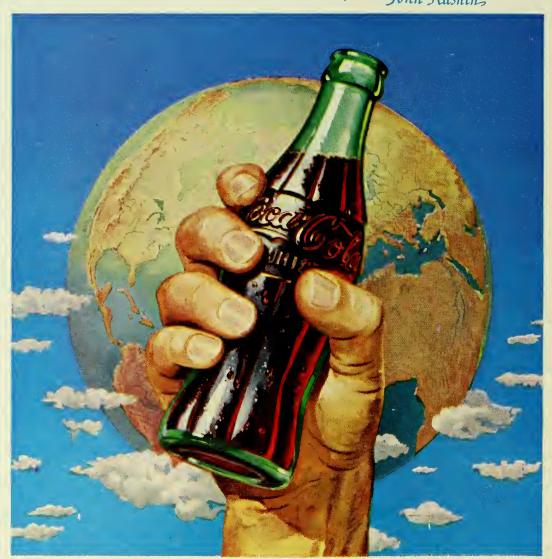


ON A SOUND BASIS



A YOU PUSH THE BUTTON, SHE DOES THE REST

he highest reward for a man's toil is not what he gets for it, but what he becomes by it" John Ruskin





Greetings and best wishes to Legionnaires from all over the world as they gather for another National Convention.



THEY'RE ALONE



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Vol. 63, No. 2; August 1957

THE AMERICAN



Cover by Arthur

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STATE PROMOTION SECTION L



WHO'S BUYING?

Sir: Despite the fact that the Hiss book reviews were bad, and the added fact that the book laid an egg, Alfred Knopf gloats about the success of the book and general reception. In a recent ecstatic blurb in Knopf's Borzoi Quarterly, the publisher boasted: "As I write we have printed 30,000 copies and I have ordered paper for 30,000 more-Mr. Hiss is going to be heard.' Who will purchase all these copies of Hiss's droolings? Will the copies be purchased by the Daily Worker for free distribution to its readers, or will the Fund for the Republic underwrite the free distribution of the book to our schools, college and public libraries?

> George N. Jones Miami, Fla.

PREMIUMS GO UP

Sir: Like others I did not convert my five-year term insurance. I recently received notice from the VA that my premiums would be increased from \$28.20 to \$43.20. I fully expected an increase but not one of \$18.00 per month. I am 74, rated totally disabled by the VA. I have a small pension from a former employer and Social Security. How a WWI Veteran could pay \$43.20 a month for an insurance premium is beyond me. I have poured a lot of money into this insurance and to lose it would be a catastrophe. Unless I can cut down the amount of the policy, thereby lessening the amount of the monthly premiums, I am sunk. No doubt I have company.

H. Thomas Stockton, M.D. Ridley Park, Pa.

ADMIT THEM ALL

Sir: I read not long ago that a lot of Hungarian refugees had threatened or attempted suicide because they had not as yet been allowed to get to America. About the same time efforts were being made to relax once again our immigration laws to permit a lot

of Egyptian refugees to sail to America. It is just possible that we do have some kind of a moral obligation to open our door to every victim of oppression, but if so let us be consistent. What about the 900,000 Arab refugees, whose plight is keeping the whole Arab world in ferment? Let us not forget that we, as a Nation, had a lot to do with the creation of this miserable condition. How about moving all those poor unfortunates into the U.S.A.?

Name Withheld Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTACK ON DECENCY

Sir: Your article "The Attack on Decency," by Walter Brooks, strikes at the heart of a subject which has bothered me for some time. If the present trend of putting on our newsstands all types of indecent and immoral literature continues, it is bound to have a serious effect on the moral fiber of people of all ages, but particularly the youth of our country. As your article so aptly points out, the filth that is openly displayed and sold on our newsstands today was sold illicitly and with great stealth only a few years ago. I do not like censorship, but if the elimination of this pornography is censorship then heaven help us.

J. J. Murphy Sacramento, Calif.

Sir: I watch our children's book purchases and make certain they attend only morally unobjectionable movies, but all around me I see parents who give no thought to the damage done their children in allowing them to read just anything on the bookshelves and go to any movie they choose. I hope your article will awaken a lot of them to their obligations to God, their children and their country.

Mrs. Garland Beck Buffalo, Okla.

Sir: My first impression after reading the article "The Attack on Decency by Walter Brooks was, "I certainly wish that I had written that!" But not having written it I consoled myself that as a Legionnaire I am a stockholder in the magazine that published it. The Americanism committee of every Legion Post in the land should take the cue from Mr. Brooks' article and actively lead all forces for good in the campaign to clean up our magazines and movies.

Arthur R. Boyce Vice Chairman Americanism Committee Department of Washington Ephrata, Wash.

Sir: Many years ago I happened upon a not so ancient edition of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England-about 1885 or 1890 was the date of publication, if I recall-and casually turning the pages, I saw a fragment of prayer service which I have never forgotten. I think it was

(Continued on page 55)



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Telephone man Bob Croushore, right, stops at farm of John Rathgeb to discuss the entry of Jersey heifer, Wood-Knoll Stillwater Queen, at Harrold Community Fair near Greensburg, Pa.

Telephone Ambassador-at-Large

He serves his community on and off the job

Tall, rangy Bob Croushore is a mighty familiar figure in Greensburg, Pa. As a telephone man. he gets to meet and talk with people all around town. And that suits Bob right down to the ground because his big interest in life happens to be people.

Bob says, "I like to think that the folks around here count on me for good dependable telephone service." He takes professional pride in putting in new telephones and in providing additional telephones wherever they are needed.

Bob Croushore's job and his sparetime activities both revolve around Greensburg's community life. He is a charter member and president of the fire department, a deacon in his church, and a member of the Greensburg Lions Club. And his friends in the farm areas made him a director of the fair.

It seems that the telephone business

was partly responsible for bringing Bob and his wife Elizabeth together. Mrs. Croushore, before her marriage, was a telephone operator.

All over the country, people like the Croushores are helping to make your telephone service even better and more convenient.



Testing handy new phone. Bob Croushore checks an additional telephone which a customer wants for her bedroom.

Working together to bring people together ... BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



EDITOR'S

TREAT THEM ALIKE

CORNER

THE EAGERNESS of our policymakers to hand Army Specialist William Girard over to the Japanese for trial emphasizes once again our hell-bent rush toward internationalism.

Of course it is not strange that a guy in uniform should serve as fall guy. Since the time of the Roman legions and for centuries before that the soldier has always been the scapegoat for the VIPs. Therefore it was natural that American Gls were used as pawns when our policymakers and diplomats rigged up the deals called the Status of Forces Agreements.

We are assured by our leaders that these treaties are very good things, and besides matters have to be handled this way to please our friends, former enemies, neutralists, and other recipients of foreign aid. However, if this be so, we'd like to suggest that we be consistent about it. Let's make the Status of Forces Agreements apply to all Americans who travel overseas, and particularly to our gentlemen of the State Department. Certainly if the Agreements are good enough for men in khaki they should be good enough for men in striped pants. As matters stand, the diplomats don't have to stand trial anywhere, for anything. Diplomatic immunity, they call it.

And while we're at it, let's arrange some Status of Forces Agreements covering the hosts of foreign diplomats in this country. Not long ago one of Tito's diplomatic hotshots ran down and killed a youngster in New York City. As far as we've been able to make out, he wasn't even booked. But that's just another as-

pect of internationalism.

ABOUT THE TWIG-BENDERS

SEVERAL YEARS ago this magazine carried an article which dealt with the "progressive" educationists. It told how these disciples of John Dewey had infiltrated the schools with the paranoiac idea of manipulating them to help establish what they boasted would be "a new social order." It need hardly be pointed out that their "new social order" had many striking similarities to the noble experiments in Russia, and it also goes without saying that many of the promoters turned out to be adherents of other communist causes.

More of this story can now be found in a new book called Bending the Twig, which has just been published by The Heritage Foundation at \$3.95. (The book

business being what it is, your local bookstore may not be featuring this item. If so, we'll be glad to relay orders for you if you will make out your check to The Heritage Foundation.)

The American Legion has a special interest in this story and Col. Augustin G. Rudd, the man who tells it, because the Legion and the colonel joined forces back in the 1930's to fight the collectivist infiltration of our schools, A leading light among the so-called "frontier thinkers of education" was a Columbia University Teachers College professor, Harold O. Rugg, a prolific writer of textbooks. The professor was firmly committed to the idea that democracy had failed and had to be supplanted by the "new social order," and this theme ran through millions of Rugg textbooks.

Naturally, there was a tremendous reaction when the Legion and Col. Rudd dared to attack this well-organized cabal of education. The American Legion was, as usual, cast in the role of villain by this phony liberal element. But when the public found out what the "progressives" were peddling to school children, indignation was such that the Rugg books were eventually thrown out of the nation's schools.

Unfortunately, the fight is not ended. If you want to be brought up to date on this subject and learn what you can do about it, get a copy of Bending the Twig.

FREEDOM DAY

ON PAGE 14 the authors of "Love That Book" express puzzlement as to why the New York Times went allout to plug Alger Hiss's sustained whine about justice. Possibly they forgot some of the editorials in that paper which fairly drooled sympathy for Hiss in the good old days. That, of course, was before Hiss was stashed away in the clink.

Since giving the Hiss book their all, the folks who run the Times have become excited over something else. And now we're puzzled. In Alger's case, one would infer from the Times that American justice is of a pretty low grade. But now the Times has apparently changed its mind. Seems we have the highest quality justice in the world.

The reason for the switch was the action taken by the Supreme Court recently in cases concerning the communist conspiracy. These decisions have, in effect, crippled the FBI and Congressional investigating committees. They have already turned loose a number of prominent reds, and eventually more will have to be set free.

This to the New York Times is absolutely wonderful. Hailing the Daniels come to judgment, it let go with an editorial whoop and holler entitled "Day of

Well, the Times can be grateful for another reason. One Supreme Court decision will probably get three Times employes off the hook. This trio, Alden Whitman and Robert Shelton, copy editors, and Seymour Peck of the estimable Times Magazine, were convicted for refusing to come clean before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Was Ashamed

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YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Information that will help you with your everyday problems.

In the weeks to come keep your eye on the following trends:

• Dentistry: The drill that now rattles your head revolves at a maximum 8,000 r.p.m. Dentists think that if they stepped the speed up to as much as 200,000 r.p.m., they would cut down (1) drilling time and (2) much of the shock resulting from today's slow torture. Experiments are underway.

• Taxes: Mortgages sometimes have a penalty clause for prepayment. But heretofore—if you settled up in a hurry on residential debt—you couldn't deduct the penalty from your Federal income tax. Now you can.

•Photography: Better cameras have two settings to fiddle with before taking a picture—speed and aperture (or "f" stop). Today's trend is to link them so that one operation automatically takes care of both. It's called the LVS (light value scale) system, and is becoming available in cameras in the \$100-and-up class.

• Leisure: Sales and rental of musical instruments are soaring. Adults are a big factor in this trend, especially since instruments and teaching methods have been simplified so much.

• Insurance: Fire losses mounted 13 percent in the first four months of this year—enough to make a rate hike a real possibility.

Something that very definitely already has gone up—and alarmingly so—is crime. Latest FBI figures show that since 1950 crime has increased four times as fast as our population. Here is the overall situation:

• Crime is mainly a young man's game. More than eight times as many fellows get into trouble as women. And it's the under-18 youngsters who are most worrisome. They accounted for 46 percent of major crimes last year (though they comprise perhaps only 15 percent of the population). In 1956 alone, arrests in this group jumped 17.3 percent vs. 2.6 percent for other ages.

• Kids have very itchy fingers—notably for anything automotive. Thus teen-agers figured in 66 percent of auto theft arrests; 25 percent of robberies; 50 percent of larcenies; 52 percent of burglaries; and 44 percent of arrests for receiving stolen property. Incidentally, snatching of auto accessories rose 42 percent in 1956, and you can guess the youngsters were deeply involved there too. But curiously, stealing cars is pretty much a nonprofit business: 93 percent are recovered.

• While the big upturn in crimes is against property (i.e., burglary, larceny, auto theft, etc.), rape showed a horrific increase last year.

• Crime rates generally tend to go up with city size.

• Crimes seem to have a seasonal pattern. Hotheaded crimes (murder, rape, assault) occur most often in the hot months. Cooler months tend to stimulate cooler types—thefts, for example.

Why this astounding rise in crime? Is it because of poverty, lack of recreational facilities, poor housing? No, say the experts; those traditional explanations don't stand up today. J. Edgar Hoover (FBI Director) and the Senate Committee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency put their fingers on lackadaisical parents. Says the Senate group flatly: "Better children can come only from better parents."

A good family life is beneficial in another vital way-it cuts down mortality from certain major diseases among both men and women.

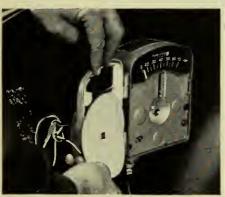
Married men have a much more favorable record with respect to fatal heart-kidney ailments, stomach ulcers, influenza, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. They also have a far less gloomy accident and suicide rate.

Married women, meantime, show notably lower susceptibility to death from breast cancer.

An excellent 256-page first aid dictionary—showing you how to prevent trouble (when possible), how to recognize it, and what to do about it—is being issued by the Bureau of Public Health, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 393 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N. Y. It's called Home Health Emergencies, and it's free.

-Edgar A. Grunwald





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Oil like this keeps your engine young, quick starting, powerful. Change now, change regularly and save with more efficient, more economical Havoline Special 10W-30 Motor Oil.

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The sphere above is a "core" for one kind of research atomic reactor. The metal tubes in the foreground and at the right show various test designs for holding the small uranium fuel pellets in other kinds of atomic reactors.

Strange new "tools" of atomic-electric power

These are some of the strange new "tools" used to produce, test, or experiment with atomic-electric power. They are among the things that will help bring electricity from the atom.

"Tools" like these are being used in developing several atomic-electric plants now under way. A number of electric light and power companies from many parts of the country are working with each other and with equipment manufacturers and the Atomic Energy Commission to develop the plants.

For more than 75 years, America's independent electric light and power

companies have produced more electricity than any other nation in the world. And they have helped develop ways to produce it more efficiently year after year. That's why you can expect electric companies to continue to do their part to advance the new science of producing electricity from the atom.

America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies*

MEN OF WAR-



DOWN THE CARGO NETS,

By Lt. Cmdr. William F. Draper, USNR.

A scene at Bougainville, August 1942.

Amphibious Landing

Countless GI's took part in dramas such as those portrayed here by two outstanding artists.



MARINES GOING IN, D.DAY,

By Lt. Mitchell Jamieson, USNR.

Painted on Green Beach Two, Okinawa, April 1945.



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THE LANDING,

By Lt. Cmdr. William F. Draper, USNR.

Painted at Bougninville, August 1942.



On the line. The National Champion Drum & Bugle Corps of Post 320, Skokie, Ill., lines up on the starting line for competition.



The criss-cross formation is one of the most difficult formations in Skokie's book. Precise timing is the secret of success.

▼ This is the Corps that will compete in the 1957 National Finals.



▼ The block formation is the basic set-up for parades.



SKOKIE WINS

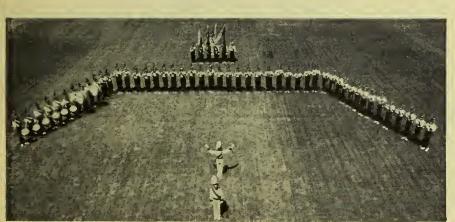
Here is what to look for at a drum & bugle corps competition.

FALL THE various kinds of musical organizations, the most unusual is a drum & bugle corps which combines elaborate musical arrangements—played on a few instruments—with precision marching and maneuvering. As the corps get bigger, problems become ever more complex.

Most people who watch competing drum & bugle corps are amazed at the intricacy of their maneuvers. Even more astounding is how the judges manage to score the units so precisely that the winner is often decided by less than a point.

To get a better understanding of what happens on the field and what the judges look for, watch how the corps execute the formations you see on these pages.





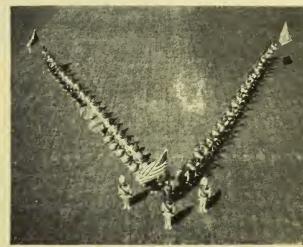
The musical part of a competition is done from this concert formation.



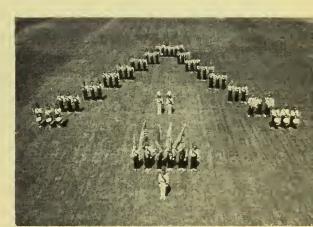
▲ Most formations either begin or end with the standard company front, above.

The echelon formation, below, is a wide-open maneuver that provides good ▼ field coverage and general effect. Properly done, it counts heavily in scoring.

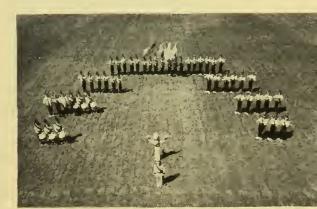




The V formation opens into a company front.



It takes a lot of practice to keep this formation correctly aligned across the field while marching.



This is a variation on the concert formation. The Indians' musical arrangements are so good they were recently recorded for a long-playing album.

LOVE THAT

What caused certain segments of the press to go all-out in an attempt to whip up interest in Alger Hiss's dull and dishonest literary effort?



Charges Conviction in 1950

Even a bad book will sell if it gets enough put licity, and the Hiss effort garnered enough fre



THEY GOT INTO THE ACT







Morris Ernst



Alistair Cooke

By RALPH and Molla de Tolkstillion

HE ALGER HISS BOOK has come and gone. What was to "tell all" turned out to be a tangle of split hairs, half-truths, and more than 80 outright falsifications of the trial record. But it served a purpose. Except to the most fanatical or foolish, it demonstrated conclusively that Hiss was a cold, pettifogging and petulant man who even lacked the capacity to hate with dignity. He convinced the hopeful that there was no hope, the treasonous that in treason's army he carried a bent spear.

But Hiss's dreary collection of tarnished legalisms has a considerable degree of fascination-not in itself but in its effect on others. Why, when guilt was so clear and the defense so transparently empty did certain individuals and certain segments of the press try so hard to obfuscate the issues, to find mystery where none existed? The answer is one for the analysts, but the performance merits description.

Take Morris Ernst. Mr. Ernst is a lawyer and a professional civil libertarian. He is very vocal on the subject of unfounded accusations and character assassination. Yet, in a volunteered statement used in a paid advertisement for the Hiss book, he took a gratuitous swipe at "our culture," boasted that he had not

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TLES Hiss Attacks as Unfair the Administration FORMER OFFICIAL of Appeals for the Second Circuit unantimously upheld the conviction and the trial indexe Controversial Author APPEALS IN BOOK



e New York d

A FATEFUL CHAPIR

In an Appeal From Alger Hiss Rearg





pace to permit major book outlets to build lisplays like this plugging the book.

bothered to read the trial record, and then said that he was now "more inclined to believe that Hiss was not guilty."

The Newark Star Ledger caught him up fast. "In [our culture]." it editorialized, "we like our lawyers to read the trial record before hanging the judges." This was particularly true in the case of a book which accused the FBI and the Justice de-

day. But *The New York Times* devoted some six columns (with a page-one lead) to a discussion of a case which had gone through two trials, the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court—and which had been rejected by the same courts when Hiss tried them again.

Had there been anything startling or new—a theory or a scrap of evidence—meriting page-one coverage, the *Times* treatment might have made journalistic sense. But it was all the old stuff, the old arguments rehashed—the same material which had forced a blushing Hiss attorney to concede in court during the new trial hearing that he had not "a shred of evidence" to back his gaudy hypotheses.

The Times behaved somewhat curi-

◀ Hiss told the House Un-American Activities Committee that he did not recognize Chambers.



One of the most dramatic events in the Hiss case took place when Chambers, left, confronted Hiss.

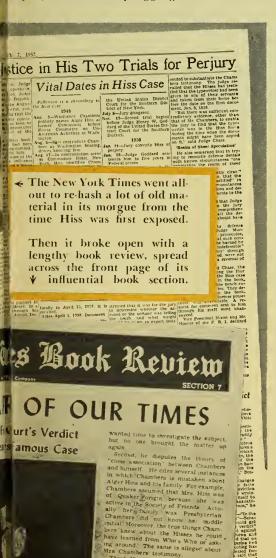
partment of subornation, accused Government witnesses of perjury, libeled others whose only connection with the case was that they wrote about it. By endorsing the book, therefore, Ernst was making himself a moral backer of unfounded accusations and character assassination. The American Civil Liberties Union, with which Ernst has been associated for many years, remains strangely silent.

Mr. Ernst may be a unique phenomenon. Even the *Daily Worker* refused to

match his happy view of Alger Hiss. But what of *The New York Times* and its treatment of the book? Certifiably liberal newspapers like the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Chicago Sun-Times*, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and the *Milwaukee Journal* ignored Hiss's lucubrations on publication

Despite all the influence exercised in his behalf, justice finally caught up with Alger. He is shown here after his conviction in 1951.

ously on another count. The morethan-adequate and experienced reporter who had covered the Hiss trials was not assigned to write the story on the book. That assignment went to Russell Porter, careful and conscientious, but handicapped by sudden exposure to intricacies of evidence. Porter meticulously (Continued on page 53)



CIVIL DEFENSE



By GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

VERY POST OF The American Legion can have its own fully trained Civil Defense Light Rescue Squad which will be BOTH a permanent Post activity and a perma-

nent, recognized contribution to national security and community safety.

The pilot project in this new approach to the Legion's rescue squad program has been successfully initiated by Carl Neff Post No. 571, of Wesleyville, Pa.

Carl Neff Post's rescue squad has been accepted by the Erie County Civil Defense Director as a recognized Civil



Rescue team, truck and equipment. These units carry only most needed basic tools. This is the team of Post 571, Wesleyville, Pa.

Defense unit. It has been accepted by the Wesleyville Volunteer Fire Department for emergency service in case of local disaster.

It has completed the first phase of its training under qualified Civil Defense instructors.

It has acquired a used truck which is in process of conversion into a fully equipped Light Rescue Vehicle, adapted for Civil Defense light duty rescue with CD approval—at a cost within reach of any Post in the nation. The work of conversion is being done by the enthusiastic squad members and their proud associates in the Post.

The enthusiasm of the rescue squad and the pride of the whole Post membership in THEIR rescue squad has to be felt at close range to be fully realized. The ladies of the Auxiliary are proud, too. I was earnestly assured that not a single wife has complained of the long hours spent by squad-member husbands in training—at least one night a weck and occasional weekends. A trained rescueman is a handy fellow to have around the house, just in case!

Indeed the value of rescue training—to the nation, to the community, to the family—becomes instantly apparent to anyone who comes in contact with it. Also, rescue training is intensely interesting, even exciting. It has infinite variety, a variety as great as the endless chapter of the accidents and natural disasters which can endanger human beings. It is a continuous challenge to the ingenuity of the instructor and the squad leader, and to the resourcefulness



CD rescue men usually work in four-man squads. Here, however, one man brings an unconscious man down single-handedly.

of squad members in dealing with new situations. The one reacts on the other—the two veteran Civil Defense instructors who were assigned by Erie County CD to train the Wesleyville squad told me that they never went through an evening's training period without acquiring at least one new wrinkle thought up by a trainee.

The Wesleyville pilot project began with John Mctcalf—a veteran Legionnaire, member of the Legion's National Security Training Committee, a man whose life has been dedicated to the security of his country. Sadly aware that the weakest link in that security was—and is—Civil Defense, John Metcalf had long been searching for a way in which the Legion could do something about it.

In 1953 a National Resolution was adopted calling on Posts to promote CD rescue squads. Many Posts had made carnest efforts to respond to that resolution, but the results were far from satisfactory. The difficulty lay in the unrealistic requirements of the Federal Civil Defense Administration regarding training and equipment. No distinction was made between Light Duty and Heavy Duty Rescue; to be accepted as a CD rescueman, the full course was required, plus a full First Aid Course instead of the "preserve life—make him movable—get him out" concept of rescue first aid now in practice. On top of this training requirement—which few volunteer rescuers could find time to meet—Civil Defense demanded the procurement of a formidable

PHOTOS BY DONATO LEO

SOUND BASIS

The American Legion has come up with a new concept of training and organizing rescue teams.



It takes eight men-and careful planning-to move a victim on a litter from the rubble of a building explosion.



Intensive training includes frequent drills with masks in smoke chambers.

list of tools and equipment before squad training began, and still others later, plus a very expensive vehicle of standard design which remained under CD control.

The reason was simply that CD was fighting the last war, in which industrial and military areas were the chief targets and the rescue problem was essentially *heavy rescue*. In any future war the area of destruction will be far wider and will include a much greater



diversity of structures than before. It is estimated that 80 percent of rescues will involve persons who are only lightly trapped. Moreover, a light rescue squad is well adapted for use in almost all local and natural disasters.

These new aspects of the rescue train-(Continued on page 44)

- Work with ropes such as lowering a victim – is a rescue team specialty.
- ▼ Light rescue trucks are delivery wagons modified to carry equipment and the rescue team to disaster scene.



By VLAD EVANOFF

HE GREAT BOATING boom continues unabated as more and more Americans buy boats. Some of the reasons for this tremendous increase in boating are bigger incomes, shorter working hours, two-day weekends, and more and longer vacations. And, of course, the many things you can do with a boat—fishing, cruising, camping, swimming, racing, water skiing, and skin diving — also are responsible for more boat owners. So, in 1956 approximately 28,000,000 Americans spent \$1,250,000,000 on boating. Almost half a million boats are now being bought each year.

Most of these boating fans will find their pastime one of the most healthful and enjoyable activities known to mankind. Owning and running a boat can be a lot of fun — if you bought the right type of boat for your needs. Unfortunately, many boat owners end up with the wrong boat. The "dreamboat" often turns out to be a "nightmare."

This is proven every fall at the end of the boating season when you wander through a boatyard and notice how many used boats are up for sale. Many

of these so-called "used" boats were only used two or three months. Some even less. Yet their owners, who bought each boat with great expectations, are trying to unload these craft. Why? Why should a man who spent good money for what he thought was the perfect boat take a loss to get rid of it as soon as possible? Or why are other boat owners dissatisfied with their boats even though they didn't put them up for sale?

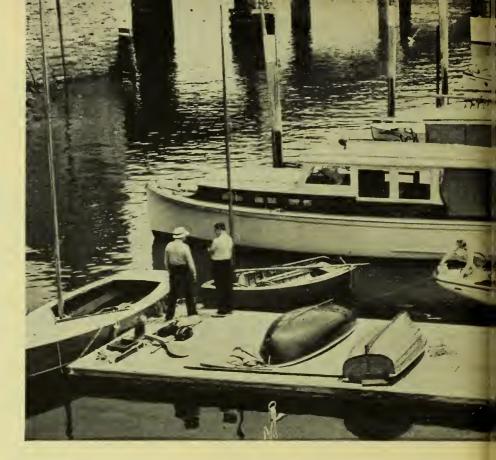
There are many reasons why boat buyers end up with the wrong boat. Most of them are buying a boat for the first time and really have no idea of what to look for in a boat. Others are not sure what they will use the boat for most of the time. Some bought the craft because they liked its looks. Or it seemed like such a "bargain." Or a friend



The Chetek lapstrake "Debutante" 16' long. Up to 60 hp.



The 14-ft. "Flying D" runabout by Aluma Craft. Up to 35 hp.



had one like it. Many bought a boat which was too small for their needs. Others bought one too expensive or too big for their pocketbooks. Mainly, however, many people buy a boat too hastily without giving enough time, thought, and consideration to the problem.

One of the first considerations when buying a boat is what you will use it for. It's surprising how many boat buyers are vague on this point and say, "Oh, I'll use it for some fishing, cruising, maybe do a little water skiing." What they are really looking for is an all-round or all-purpose boat. There is no such thing as an all-purpose boat. Each boat has been built or designed for a specific job or use. Some models can serve several purposes, but even they are generally best for one or two uses. So try to determine in advance what you will use the boat for most of the time. Then you will be in a better position to choose a boat to suit your needs.

Another important consideration is the body of water where you will use the boat. Will it be a small pond, big lake, river, or salt water bay or ocean? Small, protected shallow waters call for the smaller, shallow-draft boats. Larger, open, deeper water will allow you to use the bigger boats. Rivers with strong currents and salt waters with fast tides require boats with some kind of power; so don't end up with a row-boat and oars if you will use your boat on such waters.

Another vital question: Where will you keep the boat? Do you live right on the water and have a dock or mooring spot? If not, can you find a suitable one at a reasonable cost? Or will the boat have to be kept on land and hauled to the waterways on a trailer? How about winter storage? Will the boat be in a backyard or garage? or do you have to keep it at a boatyard? The answers to these questions will help you to decide on the size and weight of the boat most practical for your requirements.

Then there's the question of time. Do you really have the time to use the boat, maintain it, and keep it in good shape? A big, expensive boat requires a lot of work and upkeep, and you will either have to pay for this work or do it yourself. And how often will you use the boat? Every weekend or once a month? Many people in their initial enthusiasm buy a big,

How to Buy a BOAT

You can have more fun afloat if you start with the right boat.

PHOTOS BY MORRIS ROSENFELD

expensive boat, use it often for the first few months. Then as the novelty wears off, they rarely take it out; finally they neglect the boat. In such cases they are better off renting or chartering boats, going out with friends, or buying a small, inexpensive boat for occasional use.

How about upkeep? What can you afford to spend annually for mooring or docking, painting, repairs, fuel and oil, etc.? Too many boat buyers spend the entire amount they have available for the boat itself. Then they have nothing left for the other expenses. The best policy here is to spend only two-thirds of the total amount for the boat itself. Also try to figure out what the expenses will be to maintain the boat for one year.

Unless you are a lone wolf, you will also have to consider your family and friends when buying a boat. Will your wife and children really use the boat as often as you think? Will they pitch in and help with such chores as cooking, running and cleaning the boat? If the answer is yes, then you can buy a big boat which will accommodate them. Otherwise, get a smaller one which can be handled by one person. The same goes for friends. How

many people will use the boat at a given time? Do you have a buddy who goes fishing with you every weekend? Or do you like to fish with a group? Make sure the boat is large enough to hold all your guests safely and comfortably. The boat owner is responsible for all the people on his boat.

Finally your age and physical condition should also be taken into consideration. Older people will find a sailboat or a big cruiser too strenuous to handle by

(Continued on page 50)

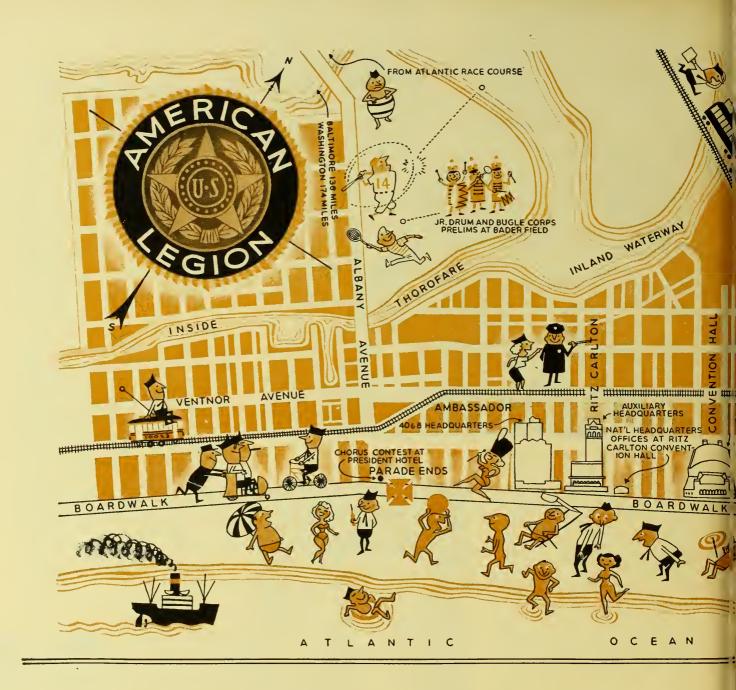


Water sports call for a boat that is fast and maneuverable.



▲ For most fishing, a sturdy, easy-going craft like this is good.

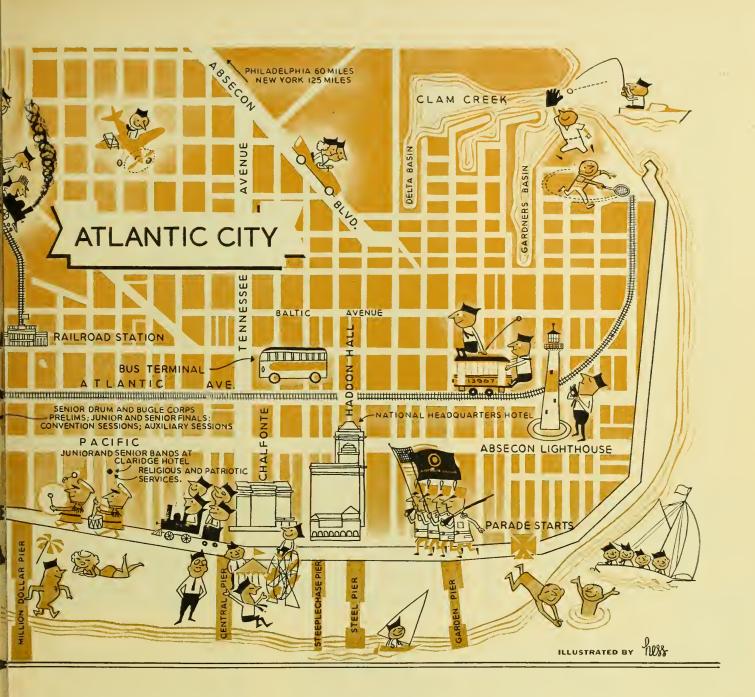
◆ The family man wants safety and comfort in the boat he buys.





Going to the Convention?

The 39th National Convention in Atlantic City—September 14-19—will be a family affair.



ROM THE FIRST DRUMBEAT of The American Legion Junior Drum and Bugle Corps Contest on Saturday morning, September 14, to the final rap of the gavel in Convention Hall late Thursday afternoon, American Legion families will take over Atlantic City for their 39th annual conclave.

The famous oceanside resort — with its miles of sandy beaches, world-famous Boardwalk, waterfront hotels, and amusements — is considered by convention-goers to be the perfect city for the Legion's big show.

Thirty hard-working Legion committees have for the past year been preparing for an expected record turnout of Legionnaires and their families. Whatever it is that the Legionnaire wants, Convention officials assure him that it will be available.

For most Legionnaires, the Legion's

own pageantry and showmanship will be the high spot of the Convention. This year there will be several "firsts" in store for visitors. The Senior Drum and Bugle Corps Finals will be held Sunday evening. September 15, in the mammoth Atlantic City Auditorium—the first time that this spectacular contest will have been held indoors.

Because of the record turnout of Junior Drum and Bugle Corps this year, contest officials have arranged for both preliminaries and finals for these units. The Junior Finals will be held in the Auditorium on Saturday evening. September 14. Both the Junior and Senior Finals will require paid admissions, but all preliminaries for these contests and all the other contests will be free.

The Junior Band Contest will be held on the Boardwalk in front of the Claridge Hotel at 9:00 a.m., Sunday, September 15, and will be followed by the Senior Band Competition. The Senior Color Guards will compete at 2:00 p.m., on Saturday, at Bader Field, and the Juniors at 1:00 p.m. on Sunday.

The Firing Squad Contest will also take place at Bader Field at 10:00 a.m., Sunday, September 15. The National Chorus Contest will be held in the Atlantic City Senior High School Auditorium at 2:30 p.m., Sunday, September 15.

At 5:00 p.m. on the same day all of the massed choruses will participate in The American Legion Memorial Services under the direction of National Chaplain Rev. Bernard W. Gerdon. The services will be held at Leeds Park (Park Place and the Boardwalk).

The Convention will open officially on Monday morning. September 16, with the big parade – as it did last year.

(Continued on page 55)

By KARL BAARSLAG

HAT DO YOU DO when the mailman leaves a package which you did not order? To be specific, a necktie which you would not wear to a dogfight. Or a phonograph record when you do not own a record player. Literally millions of Americans now receive books, pictures, greeting cards, stamps, keyring tags, and other articles of merchandise by mail which they did not order and do not want. And what is worse, often they do not know what to do with it.

Consider the case of an elderly Floridian who recently received a book by mail which he had not ordered. As he was almost blind and had not been able to read for years, he had the book returned at his own expense. Shortly afterwards he received a bill for \$1.65 for the book. Over a period of months he received a series of outrageous dunning letters, each more brazen and threatening than the preceding one. Here is a sample:

WARNING!

Next Friday at 5 P.M. our attorney will have this claim with instructions to sue you for breach of contract. In

- UNORDERED MERCHANDISE FORWARDED THROUGH THE POSTAL SYSTEM.
- PRINCIPALLY BY 3RD CLASS MAIL
- LOSS TO POST OFFICE DEPT. ON 3RD CLASS MAIL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1955

\$172,000,000



MITCHELL

ВУ

The Post Office is swindled too, by having to handle the junk at a loss.

such event, he will be given full power to execute judgement, when obtained, by attaching your earnings and bank account, as well as your personal and real property, in accordance with the law.

This is not an attempt to bluff or scare you. This is a legitimate claim against you covered by iron-clad legally binding contract and will get full protection from the court having

jurisdiction in this case.

Silence will avail you nothing. Either you prove your good intentions here and now or deal with attorney in court. Payment must be sent at once - direct to this office.

Nat. Association of Schools

& Publishers, Inc.

L. J. Dale, Manager Collection Dept.

In his anxiety and ignorance of the

law this poor blind man finally went to his Congressman, who in turn placed the whole series of despicable duns in the record of the congressional subcommittee holding hearings on the problem of unordered merchandise by mail.

Few Americans probably realize that mass mailing of unsolicited merchandise is now a multimillion-dollar business. The "National Kids Day Foundation,' which mailed out cheap pens and asked for a dollar "to help underprivileged children," took in more than three and a half million dollars a year! The Empire Associates and Dudley Sales Corporation promoted something called "The Handicapped War Veterans of America" which mailed the following real tear jerker:

"Dear Fellow American:

Every day you see one of them. Perhaps a leg is missing or an arm. He might be in a wheelchair, or he might stand tall and straight with clothing hiding his wounds. He's the graying doughboy or the kid fresh

THE UNORDERED MERCHANDISE SWINDLE

The fast-buck boys are cleaning up by sending you junk you don't want, then threatening suit if you don't buy it.

from Korea. He's the handicapped war veteran, many of whom still lie in hospitals as the world swirls past them.

The Handicapped War Veterans



You don't have to take anything. Refuse it and hand it back.



After a reasonable time you can throw the merchandise away.



Operator Murray Kram and his two uncles were put out of the rosary business by a postal fraud order.

wants to help these handicapped become self-supporting citizens. It is a long trail from the battlefield to the hospital, then home to gainful employment and a place in civilian life." Etc.

The Handicapped War Veterans of America oddly enough also sold pens for a dollar.

Indictments were obtained last year against five corporations and seven individuals involved in this and associated schemes to trade on the natural sympathy of all Americans towards disabled veterans. From the wording of these appeals one would feel that a eallous Government literally turned all wound-

ed war veterans out into the streets to starve. It seems incredible that there are still Americans who apparently know nothing of the Government's vast rehabilitation program and veterans rights, or who don't know that long-established and reputable veterans organizations like the Legion are fully capable and eager to handle all veterans elaims without fly-by-night mail promoters selling junk pens for a dollar by mail.

The sharp practices used by some of the more unscrupulous mass mailers have now become a major headache for the Post Office Department. Congress last year had to set up a special subcommittee to study the problem. Some rather startling facts and figures were disclosed. Oddly enough there are no postal regulations governing the mailing of unordered merchandise.

Postal officials testified that there are about 200 large or mass mailers of unsolicited goods. Some 50 of these are charitable, patriotic, or religious organizations who raise part or all of their annual budgets by sending out greeting cards and other items and asking for contributions. The Post Office apparently has had few complaints about them or objections to their solicitations.

Several of the larger commercial



An important man is the "scratcher," who goes through phone books to build up sucker lists needed in phony mail order businesses.

companies do an annual gross of a million dollars or more. They swamp the already overburdened mail system with literally millions of unordered books, records, pietures, gewgaws, and even stamps. Children who innocently write and ask for a "Free Packet" of stamps often receive unsolicited approval books of stamps. If they fail to return them or if the returns are lost in the mail, parents are billed and dunned to make good.

Postal authorities point out that the taxpayer gets soaked twice by this unordered merchandise racket. First, he is taxed to make up the annual postal defi-

(Continued on page 42)



How to be an

Laurens Hammond started inventing at age 14.

By TOM MAHONEY

HE IDEA OF BECOMING an inventor occurs to many American boys. As they grow older, most drift prudently into less risky pursuits and invent only in their spare time, if at all. The few who persist in their ambition usually exchange their ideas and hazardous independence for the security and resources of great industrial laboratories.

Laurens Hammond of Chicago, inventor of the electric organ bearing his name and of nearly a hundred other patented devices, is a notable exception to this. As a boy he planned to become an inventor. Despite discouraging failures, he did so. He began inventing at the age of 14 and is still inventing at an active 62.

Since one of his daughters named her recently born son Adam, thereby making the inventor "Adam's grandfather,"



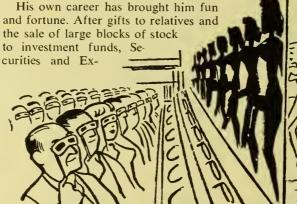
The inventor checks an organ.

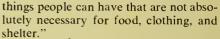
he calls himself the "oldest man in the world," but inventing seems to keep him young. He is gracious and urbane. He is curious about everything. His eyes twinkle. His hair and mustache are dark, and his general appearance so youthful

His 90-odd patents have made millions for him.

that some people meeting him for the first time say: "It must have been your father who invented the electric organ."

Even in the atomic age he believes an inventor can earn just as much working for himself as for a big company. "The pay is fully as good," he asserts, "and there is a better chance of achievement than in trying to be a movie star."





The first of Hammond's 90-odd patents was for a planetary transmission for



A dramatic 3-D stunt was sold to Florenz Ziegfeld for the Follies.

change Commission records show the inventor owns 66,910 shares of Hammond Organ Company stock. These paid him dividends of \$153,000 in 1956, are worth about \$2,300,000, and make Hammond a man very different from the popular stereotype of the impractical dreamer.

With luck and talent, he believes, other inventors can do as well. A good field for the aspiring individual, he says, is "toys for adults." Big companies do a rather thorough job providing the necessities of life, but there is a chance for the lone operator if he can turn up something novel that will be simply a lot of fun for men and women. An electric bridge table invented by Hammond was in this field. The electric organ itself may also be so classified.

"A good measure of civilization," the inventor reminds, "is the number of

automobiles. He was 14 when he obtained this in France, where his mother had taken him and his three sisters after their father drowned in Lake Michigan when Laurens was three years old. One sister grew up to be Eunice Tietjens, the poet, another an Episcopal missionary to China, and the third a musician. Though her funds were scant, their mother, a remarkable woman whose maiden name had been Idea Louise Strong, encouraged the aspirations of all.

When Laurens sketched out his scheme for an automobile transmission without a gearshift, she took him to the chief engineer of the Renault Motorcar Company in Paris. He had no need for the transmission but gallantly suggested that it be patented. This was done. Nothing came of the idea, but Laurens was started as an inventor.

Inventors were then much in the pub-



Laurens Hammond sees one of his ideas taking shape in production.

lic eye. As a small boy Hammond watched Alberto Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, fly his dirigibles around the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Back in America, to which the family returned in 1910, Hammond found newspapers filled with the doings of Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, and especially Nikola Tesla.

"Tesla lived at the old Waldorf-Astoria," recalls Hammond, "and liked to eat steaks. But he didn't like to wait for one to be cooked. So the story was that the Waldorf kept cooking one steak after another in case he should suddenly want one."

Young Hammond determined to be an inventor. While he was a 16-year-old



The first American patent was for a dollar barometer.

high school boy in Evanston, Ill., he obtained his first American patent. It was for a \$1 barometer which measured atmospheric pressure sensitively enough to register the difference in altitude of the floor and a desk top in a schoolroom. A scientific supply house manufactured the instrument. It failed to find a hoped-for household market, but enough were sold to school laboratories to earn \$300 for Hammond, more than sufficient to repay the \$100 advanced by his mother for the patent.

He gave further evidence of brilliance at Cornell University. At examination time

he wandered into the wrong room in Franklin Hall, where he was supposed to take an examination in elementary electrical engineering, and passed an advanced course examination by mistake. Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff, Cornell's famous dean of electrical engineering, didn't believe this possible, and only with some difficulty did Hammond convince him that some advanced student had not been employed to answer the questions.

Otherwise, Hammond spent four pleas-

ant years in Ithaca, living at the Delta Upsilon house and watching Pearl White, the blond movie star, film submarine sequences of the Perils of Pauline on Lake Cayuga. This inspired Poor Pauline, a popular song which included the line "And dynamite her in a submarine." Hammond can still sing it.



Hammond in the 116th Engineers.

He received his mechanical engineering degree in 1916 and worked briefly with an automobile radiator company in Detroit. When America entered World War I, he went to France as first a lieutenant and then captain in the 116th Engineers. His fluent French proved useful in the unit's railroad construction work. After the war he returned to Detroit and worked for a marine engine company, but in 1921 set

up as an inventor in New York.

In a loft laboratory at 456 Broome Street he developed two ideas. For people with sensitive ears he devised a "tickless" clock by enclosing the ticking mechanism in a soundproof box. This made the price higher; so sales were limited, but the project interested Hammond in clocks with later important results.

(Continued on page 48)



HEN THE WORD got around that Murphy would be our new skipper, it couldn't have been worse. Near-

ly two years of overseas duty for ship and crew had taken its toll, but the news of Murphy's coming dropped morale so low it couldn't have been plumbed with a six-fathom lead.

Admittedly none of us knew Murphy well, but his reputation as a tough "mustang" officer was well established. He barrel chest of an Irish longshoreman, with arms far too long for a short, thick torso and slightly bowed, bantam legs. Yet for all the tight muscles packed on



sailor fashion, but included one rather unusual item, a large English lounge chair with leather upholstery.

When I reported for instructions, Murphy was standing in the middle of his room fondling a small fox terrier puppy and crooning something in its ear. The pup was almost lost in Murphy's big hand, but seemed very much at home there.

So he still had Chief! Must have brought him aboard inside his coat. I had often wondered about Chief, because he had been the runt of the litter. What a time Pokey, our ship's mascot, had keeping him alive after he was born to her in the spring. It had been a surprise and relief when Murphy showed up one day and said he wanted the pup.

As I stood there in the passageway, the gear and lounge chair arrived. Mur-



THE LUS

had been first lieutenant on a sister ship where he operated his deck division with ruthless efficiency. With 18 years of regular Navy enlisted service behind him, Murphy knew all the tricks and made the most of his wartime promotion to ensign. By the time our group arrived in European waters, he was a lieutenant (jg) and recognized as a hard-fisted executive officer on his ship.

Our LST-described officially by the Navy as Landing Ship, Tank and more aptly by the crew as Large Slow Target -was swinging on the hook below Southampton when our boat returned with the new captain. Around us lay the ships of the shuttle fleet whose job it was to keep men, material, and equipment flowing across the English Channel following our successful invasion of France.

The green fields of England sprawled beyond our bow, a fleeting bit of sunshine favored the scene, and it could have been a happy occasion. Believe me, it wasn't. Our former captain, a placid and easygoing Midwesterner, had left many friends. It was our luck to get hard-rock Murphy in his place.

Most of the off-duty crew members lounged along the port side and watched in silence while our boat came in smartly along the pipe ladder and the lines were secured from the ship.

Murphy never looked up. Moving quickly, he swung over to the ladder and came up with an ease surprising for a man of his size and curious construction. In some ways you almost had to see him to believe him. He had the

The skipper was a hard man who ran a taut

ship, but a dog proved he was human.

his steerlike frame, he walked with the quick step of an agile man.

Reaching the deck, he straightened, saluted the ensign flapping from the masthead, and then turned for my salute. His face, scarred from brawls of earlier days, could have been carved from pink marble-impassive, stern, with a craggy nose, long jaw, thin lips, high cheekbones, pale grey eyes, and close-cropped sandy hair.

My salute and quick handshake were returned curtly. Not a word was spoken. The only sounds to be heard were the rumble of the engine in the boat alongside, the shrill cry of a gull lounging in the breeze above, and the snap and pop of our bunting being aired on the signal bridge. The crew returned Murphy's deliberate scrutiny with blank indiffer-

Turning quickly, he walked aft, entered officers' country, and went to the captain's quarters. I remained long enough to order up his gear and instruct the boat to be raised and secured. His belongings were neatly packed in good

ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE KANELOUS

phy brought out a new white navy blanket, folded it neatly in the big chair, and put the pup down carefully on the blanket. Then he turned to me.

"So you're the exec?"

"Welcome aboard, Captain," I said. "Glad to see you still have Chief. How's he doing?"

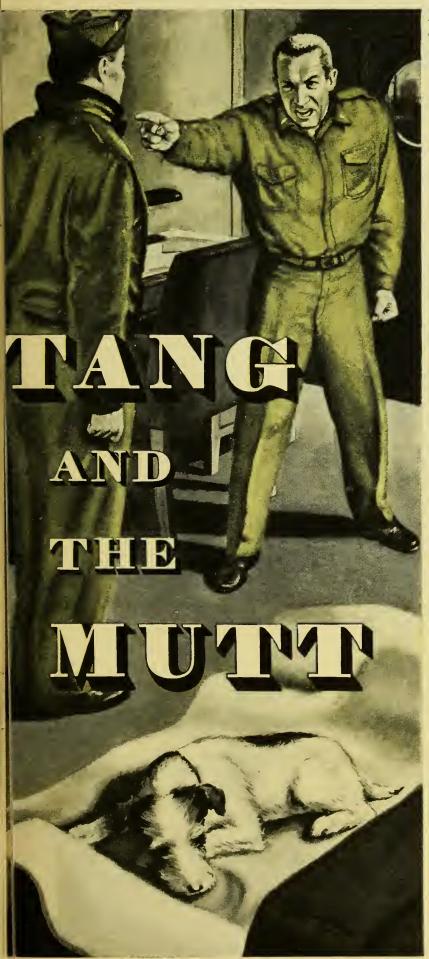
Murphy just looked at me.

"Look, what's the idea of having them people laying around the ship? The main deck needs chipping, there is gear adrift on the forecastle, and the stowage on the life rafts stinks."

"Well sir, we-" I began.

"Get hot. I want action. And tell them people that I'm not having any goofing off on my ship. I run a taut ship and they might as well learn now."

Every word, spoken in a flat, slightly nasal voice, burned to the quick. Old rocks and shoals himself. He knew, as well as anyone, how long we had been overseas, how many combat operations we had survived, and how most amphibious craft operated with young reservists accustomed to a minimum of regulations and a maximum of informality.



◀ He used me relentlessly in passing along a flood
of new commands, orders, regulations and changes.

I muttered my acknowledgment of his orders and left seething with anger, bitterness, and dismay. Why did this have to happen to us? After Sicily, Salerno, and Normandy, why did we deserve this bad break? Change of command aboard a Navy ship is always a serious matter, because the commanding officer is everything—judge, jury, and the center of creation, all rolled into one. He can make life full of meaning and accomplishment—or just plain miserable.

My questions went unanswered, but were later repeated time and again by officers and crew alike. Why did this happen to us?

And so began Murphy's regime as commanding officer.

Within a few hours we were ordered up the river to load, and resumed our endless routine of steaming across the Channel. We transported almost anything and everything that would walk, roll, or crawl and was needed for battle. This included men, tanks, artillery, bulldozers, prime movers, ambulances, railroad cars, jeeps, and draglines. On return trips to England we brought wounded, dead, prisoners, and transients.



A convoy escort reported explosions to the north.

The weather, as usual, was foul. Rain. fog. and treacherous currents made convoy work dangerous as the clumsy LST's attempted to maintain a safe course within swept channels of innumerable minefields. We were one of the older LST's, and we had no radar; so when fog or poor visibility descended, we had to blunder along, clutching at the fog buoy streamed from the ship ahead, and depend upon the alert senses of lookouts and watch officers to prevent collisions or disaster. The turnaround at each side of the Channel was swift and liberty for men and officers difficult to arrange.

It was under these tense and trying circumstances that Captain Murphy set about to convert us into his own version of a taut, regulation ship. An oldtimer, he knew exactly what he wanted and never let up. As second in command, I was, of course, the CO's right arm and his means of communication and contact with officers and men.

Hc used me relentlessly in passing along a flood of new commands, orders, regulations, (Continued on page 52)



Mashington Proecon

Presenting both sides of big issues facing the nation

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT: SHOULD THERE BE A CONSTITUTIONAL

LIMITATION ON THE FEDERAL INCOME TAXING AUTHORITY?

(PRO) Senate Joint Resolution 25 limits income taxes on both individuals and corporations to a maximum rate of 25 percent, but permits Congress by a vote of three-fourths of the members of each House to exceed that rate at any time (such as war) without limit. When the top rate exceeds 25 percent, however, it can be no more than 15 percentage points above the bottom rate.

If the top rate does not exceed 25 percent, there is no restriction on the bottom rate.

This part of the Amendment makes it in the interest of every taxpayer (1) to keep the top rate down to 25 percent (as compared with the present rate of 91 percent), and (2) to keep the bottom rate no higher than 10 percent (as compared with the present rate of 20 percent). It should eventually be possible to get the bottom rate down to much less than 10 percent because of the increased revenue which would result from the lower rates. Thus the proposed Amendment is just as important for the small taxpayer as the large.

It cannot be argued that this Amendment would unduly reduce the revenue needed to meet Governmental expenses. If the present confiscatory higher bracket rates were drastically reduced, incentive and investment in private enterprise would be increased. This would increase the national income, which constitutes the tax base, and thereby increase the revenue.

Further, the Amendment deprives Congress of the power to impose death and gift taxes and leaves these means of raising revenue exclusively to the states where they belong and where competition among the states would tend to keep the rates within reasonable limits. In this way the proposed Amendment would restore to the states the power to be financially independent and to free themselves from Federal domination.

The objective of this Amendment is to save our American incentive system, that of private enterprise, upon which our very form of government depends. Our present method of taxation, with its heavy progressive income and inheritance taxes, will eventually destroy this system and result in the substitution of some form of socialism.

Everett M. Dirksen, U. S. Senator from Illinote

(CON) We are faced here with a proposal, advanced for over a decade, which would (1) alter all modern concepts of justice in taxation, (2) force a wholly new distribution of the burdens of government and national defense, and (3) by limiting the taxing power, most certainly affect adversely the credit of the United States.

Perhaps the most creditable of the motivating factors behind the limitation movement is the claim that it is an effective means of cutting down of Federal expenditures and curtailing the role of the Federal Government. On this score, it is, at best, a remote, indirect, and ineffective method which would not, of itself, cut down Federal expenditures at all. Its more likely effect would be to force a resort to regressive sales taxes or drive the Federal Government more deeply into debt in order to provide necessary services and maintain defenses.

Another claim made for the proposal is that high income tax rates stifle incentive and that a limitation on the rates applied to income taxes would encourage private investment and promote the free enterprise system. The constantly rising output of the Nation, however, indicates that economic activity at high levels of efficiency continues in spite of the fact that taxes have been heavy. A more fruitful attack upon high rates as such would be to close loopholes and broaden the tax bases so that rates could be lower.

Those of us who are concerned, as all of us should be today, with the rising cost of Government, would do better to turn our efforts to forthright and effective action in closing these loopholes and to reducing Government expenditures rather than grasping at substitutes whose principal effect would be to shift the tax burdens onto the shoulders of those least able to bear them, with no assurance whatever of lightening the burden as a whole.

Paul H. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois

AUGUST 1957

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

ADVICE TO WWI VETS WITH TERM SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE:

About 20,000 WWl Vets still carry United States Gov't life insurance (WWl service insurance) on a term basis, whose premium increases each five years and which builds up no reserve value. . . . About half of these will need to renew for another 5-year term this year if they want to keep the insurance. . . . It becomes increasingly costly because of the higher attained age of those who carry it.

Many who carry this insurance are apparently <u>unaware</u> of a provision in the policy which will let them get monthly disability <u>benefit payments</u> and have the <u>premium waived</u>, under certain conditions of disability and advanced age.

Policy holders who (1) have <u>retired</u> from employment and (2) have <u>some disability</u> and (3) are in the <u>over-sixty-five</u> age group might well apply to the VA for a declaration that they are totally and permanently disabled. . . A VA determination of the extent of the disability will undoubtedly result in benefits, and an end to premium-paying, for <u>many</u> of those who apply. . . Those judged to meet the conditions will receive \$5.75 monthly for each \$1,000 of insurance in force.

WWl vets <u>under 65</u> who carry such insurance, and who are so seriously disabled that they <u>can no longer work</u>, should also apply.

Tell your Legion Post Service Officer that you wish to file VA Form 9-579. . . . Also execute VA Form 2-22, giving the Legion power to represent you, and your Service Officer can use the State and national Legion channels to represent your interests.

* * * * PROGRESS ON COMPENSATION INCREASE BILL:

As "Newsletter" went to press, the bill (HR52) for a 10% increase in most veterans' compensation had not yet completed the needed steps to make it law. . . . HR52 passed the House of Representatives during the Spring and went to the Senate. . . . At presstime it was in the Senate Finance Committee, where a decision was expected on reporting it out early in July. . . . If reported out favorably, bill would have to pass the full Senate and get President's signature.

PONDER DAMAGE DONE SERVICEMEN BY NON-HONORABLE DISCHARGES:

Since unification of the Armed Forces, 5 types of discharges have been set up for servicemen. . . . They are (1) Honorable; (2) General; (3) Undesirable; (4) Bad Conduct and (5) Dishonorable.

<u>Honorable</u> speaks for itself. . . . <u>Dishonorable</u> is the approved sentence of a general court-martial for a major military crime.

The three in-between discharges are fuzzy in their meaning and often do permanent damage to discharged service men out of all proportion to the Seriousness of the cause for which they were given. In 1955, the Armed Forces gave 33,956 general

discharges; 26,196 undesirable and 10,061 bad conduct discharges.

A <u>general discharge</u> is given for "satisfactory conduct and performance of duty, but not considered sufficiently deserving or meritorious to warrant an honorable discharge." . . . In the view of the Defense Dep't it is honorable in type, i.e.; satisfactory . . . but it does not say honorable, and puts a permanent spot on the record of a man who has given satisfactory service.

<u>Undesirable</u> <u>discharges</u> are given for unfitness or misconduct . . . they may be given without any trial or hearing, and the fellow who just isn't fit for military service may get one . . . it's one way of getting rid of a recruiting mistake.

<u>Bad conduct discharges</u> are given as a result of a court-martial for an offense not grave enough to warrant a dishonorable discharge.

Rep. Clyde Doyle (Calif.), concerned over the permanent bar to good employment that undesirable and bad conduct discharges cause, has introduced a bill (HR 1108) to permit elevating bad conduct and undesirable discharges to a new type -- general discharge (limited) -- where good civilian conduct after three years justifies it.

Fully in sympathy with Rep. Doyle's aims, after handling many discharge reviews over many years, The American Legion <u>differed with his proposed solution</u> when it testified on HR 1108 on June 28.... Charles W. Stevens, of the Legion Washington office, spoke for the Legion, basing his report on findings of four experienced Legion study groups... The proposed <u>general discharge (limited)</u> would fail of its purpose, Stevens said, as employers would quickly learn that it was a rephrased undesirable or bad conduct discharge... Furthermore, said Stevens, the whole category of general discharges <u>should be abolished</u>... A man who served <u>satisfactorily</u> should get an <u>honorable discharge</u>.

Then there was the report of Maj. Gen. Albert M. Kuhfeld, of the Air Force. . . . For heaven's sake, said Kuhfeld in effect, don't go creating discharges than can be corrected on the basis of later civilian conduct. . . . Too many foul balls in service now <u>deliberately</u> get a less than honorable discharge <u>in order to get out of service</u>, thinking they can have it changed later. . . . Kuhfeld quoted one Airman who spurned rehabilitation attempts with the crack: "Keep your cotton-pickin' hands off my bad conduct discharge."

Nevertheless, Stevens told the committee, Rep. Doyle's initiative should "bring to light the fact that a crying need exists for (1) a sweeping overhaul of discharge procedures and (2) an understand-

ing review of every discharge other than honorable."

Stevens emphasized that the Legion places great

Stevens emphasized that the Legion places great value on the honorable discharge, does not want it cheapened, but that Legion experience in representing veterans has revealed many wrongs done initially in giving other than honorable discharges. . . . Every man should have the discharge he deserves, said Stevens, and the big problem is to make sure that (a) bad discharges are not handed out unfairly and (b) the character of a discharge does not do damage to a serviceman out of all proportion to what he did to get it.

The word "undesirable," he said, has a "serious connotation in the eyes of employers . . . yet the military <u>sometimes</u> issues undesirable discharges where only <u>minor infractions</u> of regulations occur."

GI-TYPE EDUCATION AID FOR CHILDREN OF DECEASED VETS GOING TO COLLEGE:

New high school graduates going to <u>college</u> this fall, or taking <u>advanced technical training</u> after high school, should be reminded that -- if they lost a parent due to wartime military service -- there is GI-type <u>educational assistance</u> available to them from the Federal gov't.

A youngster is basically eligible if VA recognizes that a parent died of wartime service-connected causes. . . Such youngsters, planning after-high-school educational programs, should contact their local Legion service officer or an office of the Veterans Administration, and inquire about benefits under the <u>War Orphans Education Act.</u>

PENSIONERS WARNED TO REPORT INCOME CHANGE THAT TAKES THEM OVER LIMIT:

<u>Veterans</u> receiving VA pensions, and <u>widows</u> <u>and</u> <u>children</u> of deceased veterans who are receiving pensions, are reminded that they should immediately report to VA any change <u>in income</u> that takes them <u>over the statutory limit</u> of income for pension purposes. . . Pensions are monthly benefits paid for <u>non-service-connected</u> reasons. . . There is <u>no income limit</u> applicable to persons receiving <u>compensation</u>, which is awarded because of disability or death adjudged due to service.

Pensioners who fail to report income changes that take them over the limit (\$1400 without dependents, \$2700 with wife or one or more minor children) can suffer inconvenience and loss of money by such failure, VA reports. . . Those who go over the limit and don't notify VA until the annual January check-up may have to pay back the full year's pension. . . Those who notify VA at the time of the income change may have the pension stopped as of that time, instead of refunding all pension received earlier in the year.

KOREA GI EDUCATION MUST HAVE STARTED BY THE DELIMITING DATE:

Cases have come to the attention of The American Legion in which Korea veterans seeking advanced education benefits under PL550 (the Korea GI Bill of Rights) have applied too late -- through a misunderstanding of the deadline.

Whatever your delimiting (cut-off) date, you must have <u>actually started</u> taking the courses by then. . . . It is not enough to simply <u>apply</u> before

the delimiting date. . . . This means that all the early red-tape must have been cut and the courses planned must be courses that <u>will begin</u> before the deadline. . . . The <u>same thing</u> applies to those <u>resuming</u> studies after an authorized <u>interruption</u> of an educational program under PL550. . . . Studies must actually <u>have begun</u> by the delimiting date for resuming them, if continued aid under PL550 is to be had, unless specific exception is made by the VA for compelling reason.

TIGHT GI MORTGAGE MONEY HURTS VETS:

At the beginning of July, the Congress had done nothing to put veterans in a position to compete with other borrowers for mortgage money. . . . The result, as anticipated by the Legion, is that GI loans for homes have continued to evaporate. . . . Vets seeking GI loans get the equivalent of a laugh from lenders, unless there is a discount arrangement whereby the lender keeps a part of the face value of the loan.

Six months ago, the Legion urged the Congress to permit a raise in the GI interest rate, since to ask for a 41% loan in the current market is to be made foolish.

Why was nothing done?... "Newsletter" is now convinced that the failure of individual vets who can't get 4% loans to raise a stink is chiefly responsible... The battle of the interest rate was fought out in Washington by lenders, builders, gov't financial experts, and veteran leaders... "The people" were silent.

Only recently has "Newsletter" begun to hear from the vets who are hurt. . . . One from the West Coast recently complained that he could not buy a home in six months of searching. . . . One from the East Coast said he had a chance to buy a \$12,000 house which was just what he wanted, but all he could get was a horse laugh when he sought $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ GI paper on it. . . . He finally got himself housed in an inflated deal at \$17,000. . . . In his view, the "protection" that wouldn't let him pay 1/2% more interest on the house he wanted forced him to pay an additional \$5,000 for the house he didn't want. . . . Some protection! . . . But "Newsletter" is convinced that the vets who are hurt won't get satisfaction until they make themselves and their difficulties known, but loudly, to their Congressmen. . . .

DEATH OF LEMUEL BOLLES, FIRST NAT'L LEGION ADJUTANT:

Lemuel Lewis Bolles, first National Adjutant of The American Legion, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., at the age of 72, on June 30. . . . Comrade Bolles attended the organizing caucus of the Legion in Paris in 1919, and was National Adjutant from 1919 to 1924. . . . A National Guardsman in the state of Washington, he served overseas in WWI and rose to the rank of colonel. . . . He was a member of the Board of Veterans Appeals of the Veterans Administration from 1935 to 1941. . . . Then he became the first director of Civil Defense for the District of Columbia area. . . . In 1943 he became public safety director for the Allied Military Gov't in Algiers, Sicily and Naples. . . . He lived in retirement in Washington, D. C., since 1947. . . . Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Lola Hammond Bolles, a brother and two sisters.

NEWS of The American Legion

and Veterans' Affairs

AUGUST 1957

Disabled Vets May Get Rights To Denied Social Security

A year ago the Congress passed a law granting Social Security benefits to seriously disabled persons 50 years of age or older.

At that time, at the urging of top officials of the Dep't of Health, Education and Welfare, Congress provided that any person receiving a regular government disability benefit under any other law would have his Social Security disability benefit reduced by the amount of the other benefit,

This naturally included veterans receiving compensation for service-incurred disabilities.

Welfare agency heads said that when the first Social Security disability payments would be due under the new benefit this July 1, some 500,000 persons would get them, not counting anyone who would be eligible *except* that the receipt of other disability benefits would disqualify him.

If those receiving other disability benefits were to be added to the 500,000 Social Security eligibles, it was said that they would bankrupt the Social Security disability payment fund; a fund which was provided for at the same time by an extra tax upon all persons covered by Social Security.

Now a year has passed. During that year many persons strongly protested the exclusion of those who get other disability benefits from receipt of the full Social Security benefit.

Protests were made upon various grounds.

Principally that there is no relation, and should be no relation, between one's entitlement to a Social Security benefit for which he pays a participating tax (originally labelled a "contribution" although exacted by law) and disability benefits due him for other causes.

The American Legion particularly protested the deduction of service-connected compensation paid to war veterans from Social Security disability benefits.

Veterans' compensation is paid in partial atonement for continuing disabilities suffered in the national defense in time of war.

That the war-disabled veteran should be placed in a special class of citizen not entitled to the full amount of Social Security benefits for which he would be otherwise eligible is remarkably ironic.

Among veterans whose disabilities can qualify them for the Social Security disability benefit, about the only ones who can draw the full Social Security benefit are the dishonorably discharged, who, because of their discharge, are not eligible for veterans' compensation.

That is exactly the kind of thing that happens whenever fictitious and unreal relationships are created by legislation.

And now that a year has passed have the predicted 500,000 disabled persons qualified for benefits?

It is doubtful that the Social Security agency will be able to show more than 70,000 drawing their full benefit.

And instead of the fund being dangerously near the edge of bankruptcy, it is doubtful that the Social Security agency will pay much more than \$70 million a year in disability benefits under the present set-up, while the special tax collected to pay disability benefits is apt to run close to a billion.

There is good reason for such huge excess, in addition to the exclusion of many people who are permitted to be tared for the benefit but not to receive it when physically qualified.

The Social Security disability eligibility requirements are extremely exacting, and were tightened up even before the first payment became due.

Originally, the Social Security agency

OUTSTANDING LEGION PROJECTS: New York











HOLDING PARTIES for hospitalized wheelchair veterans is a project of many American Legion Posts located near veterans hospitals. Above are scenes from the outstanding annual wheelchair party held by New York Athletic Club Post 754, of N. Y. City. Party is at Huckleberry Island, stag rendezvous of the

athletic club in Long Island Sound. Shown are (left) big feed with live entertainment; (center, top) wheelchair paddle-ball game on handball court; (center, bottom) paraplegics enjoying a swim; (right, top) fishing on boat in Long Island Sound, and right, bottom) farewell at day's end as guests leave by private boat.

provided that a person so disabled that he could not pursue "substantially gainful employment" could qualify.

This Spring the wording was changed so that eligibility would only go to those unable to do any work at all.

Last March, the House of Representatives decided to do something about the situation. The House Ways and Means Committee unanimously added a Section No. 2 to a Social Security bill (HR 6191) that was before it. Rep. Byrnes (Wis.) proposed the change.

Section 2 added a stipulation that veterans who are drawing service-connected compensation would not have the amount of that compensation subtracted from Social Security disability benefits that they could qualify for.

The full House passed the bill, including Section 2.

It then went to the Senate Finance Committee.

On June 17, before reporting the bill out, the Senate Finance Committee struck Section 2 from it. The committee stated that it did so "without prejudice" for the purpose of holding hearings on it separately. It was understood that once again the Dep't of Health, Education and Welfare had objections to letting service-connected veterans receive the full Social Security benefit if they are drawing veteran's compensation.

On June 24, Legion Legislative Director Miles D. Kennedy circularized the entire Senate in support of the passage of Section 2.

On June 28, the Senate Finance Committee held its promised separate consideration of Section 2. Meeting in executive session, the committee restored the section.

That's where matters stood when these words went to press.

It remained for the full Senate to pass the bill, which was probable, and for the President to sign it. SOLDIERS ABROAD:

The Girard Case

What are the public issues in the case of William Girard, U. S. GI in Japan accused of killing a Japanese woman by an unauthorized on-duty act?

The guilt or innocence of Girard should properly be brought out in a trial. It is not the big public question.

Unconnected with his guilt or innocence is the question of who should try him. That is the public question. It deals with the surrender of *any* U. S. serviceman abroad to foreign courts.

As far as Girard is concerned, the question was actually answered when our diplomatic forces assented to our status-of-forces agreement with Japan to determine who should try U. S. servicemen there for alleged crimes.

U. S. officials on the scene are bound by whatever that agreement provides, unless higher officials get around it by conciliation or violation.

The public question centers on what went into the status-of-forces agreement and why.

On this there is confusion.

The American Legion, at successive national conventions, has registered protest against our status-of-forces agreements with many nations where our troops are stationed.

Each of these agreements concedes that under certain conditions U. S. servicemen shall be tried by foreign courts under foreign laws for alleged crimes committed while stationed abroad on duty.

Both State Dep't and Defense Dep't representatives have told this magazine that status-of-forces agreements do not, as is often said, deprive U. S. servicemen of the protection of the U. S. Constitution and U. S. justice.

American laws and jurisdiction do not extend overseas to other sovereign nations, we are told.

When a foreign nation signs a statusof-forces agreement with us, it voluntarily gives our Armed Forces some jurisdiction over our own troops where we had none, it is said.

In this view, a status-of-forces agreement cannot deprive our servicemen of U. S. protection. Instead it gives them some they would not otherwise have. So we have been told.

There is some truth in this.

Our servicemen abroad must rely on the best international understanding that our diplomacy can get for them to determine whether U.S. or foreign courts will try them for alleged crimes. Our laws do not simply follow the flag overseas in the absence of international understandings.

The key question is: Are the statusof-forces agreements the best that our diplomacy *could* get? Or merely the best that our diplomacy *did* get?

It is not true that the status-of-forces agreements filled a vacuum, giving us some jurisdiction over our troops where we had none before.

For more than a hundred years international law and international practice gave *all* jurisdiction in such cases to the visiting troops, and provided that troops stationed abroad by permission of the foreign government were exempt from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the place.

Early in the last century, Chief Justice John Marshall clearly laid down the principle of *complete* jurisdiction over the friendly visiting troops by *their own leadership*. Marshall's opinion was respected and praised for more than a hundred years in the high courts of many nations.

Why?

Charles Cheney Hyde, international

POPPY DAY SPECIAL



MEMORIAL DAY Poppy sales in Chicago attracted special attention this year when members of Harvester American Legion Post toured streets serving coffee and doughnuts to poppy-sellers, using International Harvester tractor and trailer as mobile snack-bar.

KENTUCKY MORTGAGE BURNS



MORTGAGE WAS BURNED in June on the large, new home of Clarence Fields Post 76, Ashland, Kentucky. Building cost almost \$200,000, was occupied in 1956 after ten years' planning. Home is so large it housed this year's Kentucky Dep't Convention.

jurist, stated in a few words that "strong grounds of convenience and necessity

require such a principle.

The jurists and the diplomats of earlier eras could foresee Girard incidents, and even more involved ones. They knew that to attempt a clumsy separation of friendly troops from their own laws and justice would open a Pandora's box of mischief, and endanger the very relationship that had brought the troops from their own land on a friendly military mission.

In signing the status-of-forces agreements, our diplomacy retreated from earlier international law whose precedent, custom and wisdom gave us a firm base for seeking - demanding - requiring in the name of common sense - full jurisdiction over our troops abroad.

We made concessions that, from the point of view of protecting the interests of Americans, are diplomatie failures; that, from the point of view of our relations with friendly nations, are dan-

Our diplomacy made this retreat in an era when our nation's position of leadership and influence is greater than

Why?

That is the public issue of the statusof-forces agreements, long protested by The American Legion, which the Girard case has again thrust into the foreground.

THE LEGION AT WORK: Good Jobs for Vets

American Legion Posts grow in membership, attractiveness, public esteem and value to themselves by successfully carrying out as many of the basic and important American Legion programs

What does your Post do about veterans' employment?

What can it do?

Good jobs are important to every member of your Post, and to every veteran in your community.

Nationally, and on the State level, The American Legion has supported legislation which provides tools for strong veterans' employment programs. The legislatures — both national and State - have been responsive.

One result is the State Employment Services, with offices in most key communities, maintained by joint Federal-State funds.

Veterans have a priority in job opportunities listed at these offices.

In addition, in each State, Federal Veterans Employment Representatives work in conjunction with the State agencies and with employers in your neighborhood to develop job opportunities for veterans.

Each year, The American Legion strongly supports the appropriations for these services. They provide ready-made avenues for the development of 17,000 Post employment programs.

Too often, these agencies have been thought of *only* as places for the jobless to go to. In good times, with little unemployment, many Posts have failed to realize that they are also avenues for veterans to find better jobs than they now have.

Failure of veterans to keep in touch with local State Employment offices lets many an opportunity for a veteran to get a better job slip by.

The same agencies are also important avenues for finding employment for the disabled and for older persons, for whom job opportunities are altogether too scarce.

Here's what The American Legion National Economic Commission suggests your Post do, if it does not have in operation a successful veterans' employment program:

1. Appoint a competent and willing Post Employment Committee, with an able chairman.

2. Become acquainted with the local State Employment Service office, with its personnel and with its services and responsibilities.

3. Get to know the Veterans Employment Representative (your nearest State Employment Service Office can tell you who he is.)

4. Report at Post meetings employment information which may be of value to some of the members (think of the better jobs, as well as the placement of those out of work.)

5. Encourage Post members who are employers to seek employees from among Post members, and further, encourage all local employers to list their employment needs with the nearest State Employment Service.

6. Advise all members who are out of work or are looking for a better job to visit the local State Employment Service office.

7. Become familiar with the laws and regulations affecting veterans' preference in Government employment and regarding veterans' employment rights.

8. Take a special interest in the placement of the physically handi-

capped.

9. Maintain close contact with labor unions, employer groups and all organizations and individuals who are interested in employment of veterans.

Veterans' employment, a subject of close personal interest to every veteran in your community, is a man-sized and important program for a continuing Post committee.

How does your Post rate in its development of this important Legion program?

CONVENTION:

TV Fight Card Sept. 18

The coast-to-coast televised "Wednesday Night Fights" for Sept. 18 will be the feature attraction on a fight card at The American Legion National Convention in the Convention Hall at Atlantic City, N. J.

The televised fight, sponsored on TV by the Mennen Company and Miles Laboratories, will be part of a 2½ hour boxing card arranged by Philadelphia boxing promoter Herman Taylor.

Arrangements to include reducedpriced seats and preferred seatings for

USE THIS COUPON FOR SEAGRAM POSTS FREE AUTOS

THE SEAGRAM POSTS American Legion c/o The American Legion Magazine P. O. Box 485, New York 19, N. Y.	Legion or Auxiliary Membership Card No.
GENTLEMEN: I am a membe	r ofPOST, AMERICAN
LEGION, or a member of LEGION AUXILIARY, loca	UNIT, AMERICAN
Posts to the American Legi Drawings to be held Septem	Please enter my name in the d convertibles donated by the Seagram on National Convention Commission. ber 14, at American Legion Magazine, k City, under the supervision of the djutant.
NAME	
HOME ADDRESS	Please print)
CITY.	
STATE	
SIGNATURE	
	ease sign here)

THE ABOVE COUPON can be used for the 11th annual drawing for four free Fords donated by the three Seagram Posts of The American Legion. Winners will be announced at the Nat'l Convention in Atlantic City. No coupon will be available at the Convention, due to conflict with N. J. lottery law. Drawing in Legion N. Y. office Sept. 14. conventioning Legionnaires as a part of their Convention packet were being worked out in July with American Legion Convention officials and the New Jersey State Athletic Commission.

Actual matches on the boxing program will probably be announced early in August.

MEMBERSHIP:

Plan Ahead

Membership activity for next year got under way in late June when copies of *Here's How*, the 1958 membership planning booklet, were shipped to the several Legion Dep'ts by the Nat'l Membership and Post Activities Section. Booklets will be redistributed by Dep'ts to new Post Commanders.

Booklet is designed for the incoming Post Commander, and it tells him the steps to follow in order to get his membership job done. It strikes a workaday, practical note by citing examples of how some Posts have gained and maintained outstanding membership totals. Any Post Commander who follows the advice offered him in *Here's How* will be off to a running start toward making his Post a bigger and better organization in 1958.

Another brochure, Fabulous Facts, was shipped — in quantity — to all Dep't Hq in late June. This booklet is for Posts to distribute to prospective members, and it contains just what its title says - fabulous facts about the accomplishments of The American Legion. For example, Fabulous Facts points out that the Legion brought about the creation of the Veterans Administration, that the Legion is responsible for the GI Bill of Rights, that a million boys take part in American Legion Junior Baseball annually, that there are more than 4,000 Legion-sponsored Boy Scout units, that 20,000 high school boys participate in Legion Boys States each year, etc. It's a compilation that should open the eyes of many a veteran who has not yet joined the Legion.

The Legion Nat'l Membership and Post Activities Section has announced a contest open to all outgoing Commanders of Legion Posts which have beaten their last year's membership record. Prizes are \$100, \$50, and \$25 U.S. Savings Bonds, which will be awarded to the three Post Commanders who write the best letters of not more than 500 words telling how their Posts enrolled more members in 1957 than in 1956.

A panel of judges from the Nat'l Membership and Post Activities Committee will decide the winners of the "How Our Post Did It" contest.

Entries must be at Nat'l Hq by Oct. 1. Send entries to: Programming, Membership and Post Activities Section, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

- ▶ Dep't of Panama, C.Z., was the first to submit to Nat'l Hq action pictures of its 1957 Boys State in response to a request made of all Boys States by Legion Americanism Div. Present plans call for the photos to be a part of an Americanism display at the Nat'l Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 14-19
- ▶ On July 22 at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N. Y., Lou Bris-

COMING SOON



Watch for this.

sie, Commissioner of American Legion Baseball, presented the Legion Junior Baseball Player of the Year Award for 1956 to Jim Harwell of New Orleans, La., who pitched and played shortstop for the team of Post 341.

- ▶ The American Legion Dep't of Puerto Rico has given a distinguished service citation to Ralph A. Westerfield of Cincinnati, Ohio, life member of Post 1, San Juan, for outstanding service to The American Legion nationally and in Puerto Rico since 1919.
- ▶ Interstate truckers and trucking concerns may be interested in a valuable book compiled by disabled vet John T. Hogan, member of Post 151, Middletown, N. Y.

Hogan, a former N. Y. State Trooper who was laid low by a heart attack has

- with the assistance of State police and auto vehicle agencies in all the 48 States put together *The Truckmen's Guide*, a complete reference to trucking weights, dimensions, and permit requirements in every State in the Union. Price: \$2.50. Write: Truckmen's Guide, Apple Lane, Middletown, N. Y.
- North Providence, R. I., has created a community memorial scholarship fund to provide higher education aid to graduates of North Providence High School. The rotating loan fund, in memory of North Providence youths lost in war, is modeled after the Cranston, R. I., fund reported on these pages last month. Spearheading the North Providence fund is Arthur McMahon, New England American Legion Child Welfare Chmn.
- ▶ A very much reactivated Sons of The American Legion in Suffolk County, N. Y., held its first county convention in May at the Babylon, N. Y., American Legion home. There are now 11 active Squadrons in the county.
- ▶ Young men in New York State who have attended the Empire Boys State have formed the Empire Boys State Alumni Ass'n. Purposes of the ass'n are to keep alive friendships made at Boys State and to publicize the knowledge of democracy and governmental procedure gained at Boys State by: (1) speaking before civic groups, (2) conducting panels in high schools, and (3) instructing prospective Boys State candidates on the principles and theory behind the Legion's Boys State program.
- Nat'l Adjt. E. A. Blackmore has notified Dep't Commanders and Adjutants that all committees of the 1957 National Convention will hold their organizational meetings in Atlantic City one or two days prior to the formal opening of the Convention on Sept. 16. Each Convention Committee will be composed of one or more representatives from each of the Legion's 58 Dep'ts; committee members will be appointed by the chairman of each Dep't delegation.
- ▶ A news item about Public Law 825 of the 84th Congress which appeared in the May "Briefly Noted" was partially in error. The item should have read: Public Law 825 of the 84th Congress authorizes railroads and buses to permit two persons to travel for the price of one if one of them is severely disabled and the other is his attendant. Law applies to blind persons accompanied by an attendant and includes Seeing-Eye dogs under the definition of attendant.

Unfortunately the law is not mandatory, and few carriers have followed its provisions or even know about it. Public Law 825 does not apply to airlines.

- ► The Nat'l Commanders of The American Legion, the AMVETS, the Catholic War Veterans, the Disabled American Veterans, and the VFW left for Europe July 9 on a mission of the Veterans Committee of the People to People Program. Object: to meet veterans leaders in Europe and discuss common problems and objectives. Also making the trip was Past Nat'l Cmdr Lewis K. Gough, cochairman of the People to People Veterans Committee.
- ▶ President Eisenhower has signed into law H.R. 53, a bill codifying laws pertaining to veterans. The bill, now known as Public Law 85-86, will make

less cumbersome the administration of laws governing compensation, pension, hospitalization, and burial benefits. It had American Legion support.

▶ Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel has warned that the American aircraft industry may be heading for another series of costly peaks and valleys in production. He pointed out the fluctuations in aircraft production in recent years by citing the total amount of airframes produced per month: At the height of the Korean War buildup, the Air Force was taking delivery of 11,000,000 pounds of airframes per month; this figure has now dropped to about 5,000,000 pounds per

"Time after time," Cmdr Daniel said. "recommendations have been made by Congressional and Presidential factfinding commissions that it is in the nation's best long-range interest to maintain a steady level of aircraft and missile production so that any necessary buildup can be accomplished in a

► Copies of a special edition of the *Firing Line*, The American Legion's semimonthly newsletter dealing with communism and other subversive activities, have been mailed to all Legion Posts as well as the publication's regular subscribers.

The special edition is given over entirely to an explanation of the vigorous, unrelenting attack waged on the Mc-Carran-Walter Immigration Law. It also urges all Legionnaires to inform their Congressmen and Senators of their opposition to changes in the immigration

(Continued on next page)



BRIEFLY NOTED (Continued)

Another source of information about the McCarran-Walter Law was also made available to Legionnaires in late May. This was a 33%-r.p.m. recording on which Nat'l Cmdr Daniel answers vital questions about the Immigration and Nationality Law. Posts desiring to borrow one of these records should write to The Americanism Div., The American Legion, 1608 K St., NW., Washington 6, D. C. A limited number of tape recordings carrying the Commander's remarks are available for radio stations.

- ▶ The Texas Co., through its Texaco dealers in every State, can supply free marked touring maps of the most direct and comfortable routes for Legionnaires who are driving to the Nat'l Convention in Atlantic City from any point in the U.S.
- ▶ U. S. Dep't of Defense and Treasury Dep't have jointly sponsored a 13-minute film in color telling how Post 10 Las Cruces, N. Mex., launched a savings program in schools. Film is entitled Tomorrow's Children.
- At House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in Baltimore in May, Legionnaires occupied the front seats. Committee members were grateful, as the front seats at their hearings are often occupied by heckling reds and their pals.
- Midshipman Timothy Haigh Marvin won the American Legion Award for ranking first in the course in U.S. Foreign Policy at the U. S. Naval Academy. His award, a wristwatch, was presented by Nat'l Vice Cmdr J. Edward Walter.
- ▶ On behalf of The American Legion, Past Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell presented a watch to Cadet Thomas D. Combs, Jr., for having excelled in athletics at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy.
- Past Nat'l Chaplain O. G. Birkeland, of Whitehall, Wis., was presented the Silver Beaver award by the Gateway Area Council of the Boy Scouts at that body's annual meeting in La Crosse, Wis.
- ▶ Beginning with the 1957 Nat'l Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 14-19, each new American Legion champion drum and bugle corps will receive a permanent trophy from the City of Miami, Fla. The trophy is an orange banner bearing the words "National

Champion Drum and Bugle Corps—The American Legion."

▶ Rev. Howell M. Forgy, Presbyterian minister and former Navy Chaplain who at Pearl Harbor coined the battle cry "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition," has become a member of Post 69, Hollister, Calif.

UNCLAIMED MONEY, X: Who Owns It?

The persons named below have at least \$100 coming to them from the

Post Office failed to find them at Army addresses for them in the cities listed.

Go over these names to see if you can spot yourself or someone you know.

If so, contact Undeliverable Check Section, Special Claims Division, Finance Center, U. S. Army, Indianapolis 49, Indiana.

49, Indiana.

Alatorre, Eduardo F., Los Angeles, Calif.
Bailey, Basil B., Helena, Mont.
Cain, Millard F. Jr., Mountain View, Alaska
Colbert, Casmer L., Hugo, Okla.
Elkins, James H., Elizabeth, Pa.
Ferguson, Harris M., Mount, N.J.
Garza, Genaro and Herminia, San Antonio, Tex.
Gonzalez-Garcia, Ernesto, New York, N.Y.
Harris, Eldridge G. Jr., Boston, Mass.
Jones, Richard H., Durham, N.C.
Kurtz, Jack, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Locke, Clarence E., Canton, Ohio
Normandia, Rurico Pintado, Comerio, P.R.
Otero, Candido Roche, San Juan, P.R.
Payne, Emile, St. Paul, Minn.
Pike, James, Jefferson, N.Y.
Price, Thomas, Atlanta, Ga.
Redding, Thomas P., Tacoloma, Calif.
Salmon, James, New York, N.Y.
Schultz, Donald M., Mason City, Iowa
Smith, David E., Pulaski, Va.
Stachowiak, Frank, Chicago, Ill.
Stevenson, Lennel, Jr., Burth Bay, Germany
Toland, Richard R., Seattle, Wash.
Ward, Leroy, South San Francisco, Calif.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

Richard B. Appleby (1947) and Eastman M. Clark and Leo J. Bouche (both 1955), Post 1, Hamilton, Bermuda, Carl L. Blakeman (1957), Post 305, Los Angeles,

Ralph L. Dudley (1949) and Henry E. Clemens (1956), Post 352, Los Angeles, Calif. Victor V. Miller (1953) and Phil R. Coniglio and Herman Pollock (both 1954), Post 149, Bridge-

Herman Pollock (both 1954), Post 149, Bridgeport, Conn.
Rev. George F. Jonaitis (1956), Post 271, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph B. Kerr (1946) and George H. Raasch (1951) and Glenn D. Brasel (1952), Post 384, Hoopeston, Ill.
Nicholas Wiltgen (1951), Post 779, Chicago, Ill.
James F. Johnson (1946) and Burr K. McFarland, Sr. (1956), Post 30, Independence, Iowa.
Frank Righy (1952) and Francis Cummings and Frederick Moore (both 1953) and Arthur Couillard (1955), Post 129, Portland, Maine.
Joseph L. Walsh (1947) and John B. Foley (1949) and Arthur Lee (1953), Post 48, Newton Centre, Mass.
Dr. John I. Vail (1954) and Louis J. Stare and Thomas Milne (both 1956), Post 206, Hyannis, Mass.

Mass.
Albert Puttbrese (1951), Post 42, Charlotte,

Mich. Frank Stehhins (1924) and Dr. A. L. Arnold

and L. Paul Ball and J. Evans Campbell (all 1925), Post 57, Owosso, Mich.
Agnes Harsen (1946), Post 202, Algonac, Mich.
John J. Coleman and Harry H. Sherman (both 1956), Post 357, Detroit, Mich.
Edward L. Bresette (1951), Post 316, Kansas City Mo.

City, Mo.

J. Mort Jacobs and Henry Jacobs and John Etherington (all 1953), Post 338, Overland, Mo.

Fred A. McDermott (1955), Post 186, Greeley,

Nebr.
William Hillhouse, Jr. and Milford E. Schoenfeld and Thurston G. Cooper and Rudolph H. Balzer (all 1956), Post 109, Rutherford, N.J.
Walter Reeves (1952), Post 237, Woodstown,

N.j Elijah McClain, Sr. and Charles C. Wilson and Julius Way (all 1957), Post 247, Passaic, N.J. Walter G. Roeder (1947), Post 52, Scarsdale,

Robert E. Condon (1956), Post 450, New York, N.Y.

George A. Vachris and H. Frank Jones (both 1956), Post 500, Brooklyn, N.Y.
John M. Demunn, Sr. and Stanley B. Dennis and Glenn E. Dibble and Lester L. Evrich (all 1957), Post 660, Dundee, N.Y.
J. Ruehen White (1950), Post 116, Grenora, N. Dak

J. Ruenen White (1950), Post 116, Grenora, N. Dak.
Reinhardt N. Ausmus (1949) and Marc B. Freeman and Ralph C. Malone (both 1956), Post 83, Sandusky, Ohio.

J. Earl Simpson and Joe Herman (both 1949) and C. C. Victory (1950) and Sam Craig (1951), Post 1, Tulsa, Okla.
George Neuber (1956) and Packey Long (1937) and Frank Lambert (1938) and William Lamhert (1940), Post 20, Philadelphia, Pa.
William J. Messner and William W. Murray and Paul H. Richards and E. Morton Parker (all 1955), Post 36, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Francis A. Francis and George B. Barnhardt and Francis E. Moore, Sr. (all 1943) and Dr. Walter A. Bacon (1948), Post 67, Pottsville, Pa.
Thomas J. Pillion and William C. Cbapman, Jr. and Frank E. Baker and J. Clifford Bossinger (all 1954), Post 538, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Post Commanders or Adjutants are

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

EDGAR G. SHELTON, Vice Chmn of The American Legion Nat'l Security Training Committee, awarded the Dep't of the Army's highest civilian decoration, the Exceptional Civilian Service Award, for his work as Director of the U.S. Nat'l Security Training Commission.

RAY MURPHY, Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1935-36), and Paul M. Herbert, Past Dep't Cmdr of Ohio (1931-32), appointed members at large of the U. S. Nat'l Commission for UNESCO.

H. J. PINCKES, Past Dep't Cmdr of Mexico (1952-53), transferred by the Revlon Co. to Havana, Cuba, to head its operations there.

LOU BRISSIE, Commissioner of American Legion Junior Baseball, named to President Eisenhower's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth.

E. ROY STONE, JR., Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Dep't of South Carolina, elected Treasurer of the Textile Center Investment Club, in Greenville, S. C.

Died:

CHARLES HANN, JR., Past Cmdr of the New York, N. Y., County American Legion; in Miami, Fla. He was a leader in numerous veterans organizations and was credited with having helped establish the observance of Armed Forces Day.

DR. M. W. SHERWOOD, Past Dep't Cmdr of Texas (1923-24).

JOHN O. NEWBERRY, Past Chef de Chemin de Fer of the 40&8 (1952-53); at his home, in Jefferson City, Mo.

ARTHUR A. WANTY, of Elm Grove, Wis., Vice President of the North Central District of The American Legion Press Ass'n; of a heart attack.

LEON VANWOEART, of Marietta, Ga., many times Ass't Nat'l Sergeant at Arms at Nat'l Conventions.

ERNEST C. COX, Past Dep't Cmdr of Texas (1929-30).

RECENT POST DOINGS:

Post 23, Leavenworth, Kans., remodeled its Post home and topped off the job by adding a king-size Legion emblem to an outside wall. Emblem, made of aluminum with stainless steel letters, is six feet in diameter and weighs less than 100 lb. Post 23 thinks that this emblem may be the biggest in the Legion. If you know of a bigger one, write Finance Officer B. E. Glasscock, Post 23, The American Legion, 407 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kans.

■ MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND E. BELL, Chief of the U. S. Army Military District of N. Y., commended Post 409, Gowanda, N. Y., for Post's aid to Battery B of the 458th Antiaircraft Artillery Bn., U. S. Army Reserve. Post helped organize the battery and made its Post home available for storage of supplies and records and for training purposes. In his letter of appreciation for the Post's services, Gen. Bell pointed out that actions such as those of Post 409 "contribute immeasurably to the success of our Reserve program."

● FOR THE SEVENTH consecutive year scholarships to assist in college education have been awarded to seniors of the Medford High School by Post 45, Medford, Mass. Scholarship grants are made from the Edward L. Morse Memorial Fund, a fund established by Post 45 in honor of "an outstanding Past Commander and humanitarian," Edward L. Morse. Awards were made to three youths this year.

● Post 430, Springfield, Mass., has won the Claudius G. Pendill Community Service Trophy for extensive service to Community, State, and Nation. Award was presented at Mass. Dep't Convention in New Bedford on June 29. Among Post's outstanding accomplishments was its work in helping — with the cooperation of its Auxiliary Unit — to provide recreation for the children in Our Lady of Providence Home for Children, in West Springfield, Mass.

■ POST 56, Bloomington, Ill., had enrolled 1,151 boys in its Junior Baseball

program by late June. Post then expected to have 95 teams playing on nine fields. Budget exceeds \$10,000.

■ THE POST HOME of Post 49, Warsaw, Ind., was built in 1951. Part of the money — \$55,000 — for the \$140,000 structure come from bonds which Post sold in 1951. All the bonds have now been retired, and Post is flourishing in its new home. When Post occupied the home in 1952, membership stood at 962; it was almost 1,300 in June of this year, and Post has increased membership each year of the last ten.

WHEN MEMBERS of Post 501, New York, N. Y. (composed of veterans of the air service) re-elected N. Y. City Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh as Post Commander, they also chose an imposing array of military talent to serve as Post Vice Commanders for the coming year. The Vice Commanders are: Adm. Joseph J. Clark, USN (Ret.); Maj. Gen. M. R. Nelson, USAF; Adm. John H. Cassady, USN (Ret.); and Rear Adm. Lawrence B. Richardson, USN (Ret.).

■ Post 1525, Bronx, N. Y., sponsored a one-day free chest X-ray survey in which 878 persons took advantage of the opportunity to get a chest checkup.
■ Five small Chicago-area Posts recently shipped 250 cartons of Hit Parade cigarettes to the U. S. Army Hos-

pital at Bad Canstaa, Germany — one carton for each bed. Illinois Posts 843 & 186 & 47 & 401 & 348 did the job, each sending one case.

© CMDR EARNEST CARNEGIE of Post 166, Haines City, Fla., invites any visiting Legionnaires to stop and visit the Post's beautiful, airy clubhouse.

¶ Post 233, Shippensburg, Pa., replaced curbside flag sockets along the main street, which had been torn up for major construction work. Post then sold new flags to merchants, made \$300 on the sale, donated the profits along with another \$100 toward a \$1,000 municipal Korean honor roll plaque.

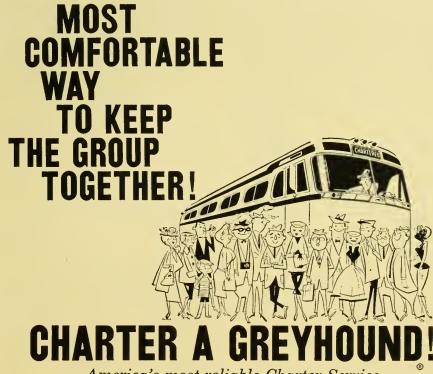
■ Post 82, San Mateo, Calif., gave a citation to the Standard Oil Co. of California for its "consistent display of the American flag at all of its company-operated service stations."

¶ since 1955, Post 331, Hollywood, Calif., has been helping destitute youngsters under the Foster Parents' Plan, a nonprofit organization which provides for the care of children who have been

orphaned or made destitute. Post 331 has "adopted" one Korean child and two Italian children, "Adoption" is not an adoption in the legal sense, but an agreement whereby Post contributes \$180 per year toward the support of

each child.

(Continued on next page)



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WE... watch the road, make the reservations, follow the route you choose, take care of the parking!

YOU...leave your car worries behind, start with your group, stay with your group, arrive with your group!

It's such a comfort to take the bus... and leave the driving to us!

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RECENT POST DOINGS (Continued)

 ■ MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN of Post 46, Morehead City, N. C., for 1958 is well under way. When the Dep't of North Carolina Convention was held in June, Post Cmdr William E. Wade turned in

225 1958 membership cards.

T POST 1060, Brooklyn, N.Y., has distributed to youngsters in its neighborhood 3,000 passes to a local amusement park. Facilities of the Totville U.S.A. Kiddie Park were donated to the Post without charge by park's operators.

¶ POST 193, Van Nuys, Calif., has an accurate account of all Post activities recorded on motion picture film in color. Motion pictures describe Post activities

and show a Post meeting.

By late May Post 193 had exceeded its membership quota by 60 and numbered approximately 600 members. As with all Posts which maintain high membership standards, Post 193 has been active in American Legion programs. In the past year it donated \$200 for presents for patients at a VA hospital; made periodic visits to VA hospitals and conducted bingo parties there; provided a Fourth of July show for the children of Van Nuys with the cooperation of Fox-West Coast Theaters and merchants; sent two boys to Boys State; conducted an Americanism symposium during which such subjects as UNESCO and congressional committees were discussed; placed flags in front of business establishments along various streets of Van Nuys on seven patriotic holidays (Post placed and removed the flags and prepared the sockets to hold them at a nominal fee).

■ BY LATE JUNE nine members of Post 1115, Brooklyn, N.Y., had paid their 1958 dues, thereby qualifying for their 40-year consecutive membership cards. The nine are: Henry J. Fischer, Frederick L. Kopff, Arthur A. Lang, Henry G. Ludtke, William N. MacLean, Henry A. Scherbaum, Jack Waxelbaum, Arthur Wollenberger, and H. Edward Zitz-

¶ POST 32, Longmont, Colo., gave \$1,784 to the Longmont community hospital fund drive. Post raised funds with an auction sale.

ON MAY 19 Post 598, Hickman Mills, Mo., dedicated the ground on which its new Post home is to stand. Next day a tornado blasted Hickman Mills, and plans for the new Legion building were put aside as Legionnaires and Auxiliares pitched in to help rehabilitate the community.

Post 598 has 270 members, and the homes of 40 of them were destroyed and those of 83 more were badly damaged.

Even so, The American Legion was the first organized group to start rescue and relief work.

Members of Post and Unit 598 were joined by a task force from Post 596 in nearby Raytown, which also contributed \$200 for relief work.

More than 10 tons of blankets, clothing, food and household utensils were collected for distribution to tornado

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: Comrades in Distress, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York,

Army

Army

1st Armored Div, 91st Recon Sqdn, Troop C—
Need help on claim from anyone who served
with me in North Africa, Sicily, or Italy. I
was a machine gunner on a weapons carrier,
and I was hospitalized in 1943, 1944, and 1945.
I had malaria, liver disease, and amnesia.
Write me, William H. Leckel, Box 80, Harrisburg, S. Dak.

6th Bn US Guards, Co B — My late husband, Emmett W. Entriken, had headaches and high
blood pressure in the State of Washington in
late 1918. He served in this outfit from May 1
to Dec. 28, 1918. Now need to locate anyone
who remembers him, especially Cpl Herman
Baker (last known to have been in Seattle,
Wash.). Write me, Mrs. Ethel P. Entriken,
1001 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md. Claim
pending.

1001 St. Paul St., Battimore 2, Md. Claim pending.

Div, 60th Inf. Co K—Need to hear from anyone who served with this outfit, especially during the Battle of the Bulge and the crossing of the Roer and Rhine Rivers. Particularly

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS MAY 31, 1957 ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	000,944.01
Receivables	284,181,37
Inventories	540,492.08
Invested Funds	1,454,579.95
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund\$ 265,818.93	
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund 2,234,861.98	2,500,680.91
Real Estate	804,990.15
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less Depreciation	230,373,42
Deferred Charges	121,873.63
-	6,303,095.52

	LIADILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE
	AND NET WORTH
	I WORTH
ľ	Comment T := 1:11:1:- 0 010 000 00
	Current Liabilities\$ 318,662.89
ı	Funds restricted as to use 24,040.38
ŀ	Deferred Income 1,197,441.75
ľ	Trust Funds:
ı	Overseas Graves Decoration
Ì	Trust Fund\$ 265,818.93
ı	Employees Retirement
Į	
i	Trust Fund 2,234,861.98 2,500,680.91
ŀ	Net Worth:
ŧ	Reserve Fund \$ 23,852.30
ŀ	Restricted Fund 19.213.15
ı	Real Estate 978,243.65
į	Reserve for Washington
I	
ı	Building 16,429.37
ı	Reserve for Reha-
ı	bilitation 482,313.54
ı	Reserve for Child
ı	Welfare 13,839.42
ı	
ı	\$1,533,891.43
ı	Unrestricted

Capital

728,378.16 2,262,269.59

\$6,303,095.52

recall Capt Barvenel. Write me, Hubert A. Eismon, R. D. I, Newark, Ohio. Claim pend-

42nd Div, 222nd Inf, Co M, 3rd Plat, 2nd Section 42nd Div, 222nd Inf, Co M, 3rd Plat, 2nd Section

-Need to hear from anyone who served overseas with Annis D. Ingram and who knows of any incident that may have caused Ingram to have a nervous condition. Write Joel E. Scott, Manager, Veterans Service Office, P.O. Box 202. Cartersville, Ga. Claim pending.

82nd Airborne Div, 325th Glider Inf-My back was injured in Belgium on Sept. 23, 1944. Now need help on claim from anyone who remembers me. Write me, Nestor Lemoine, Jr., Moreauville, La.

158th Inf, Co M, 2nd Plat-Need to hear from anyone who served with me in 1943, especially Kenneth Schuyler and Matti Beckman. Write me, Robert Baylis, R. D. 1, Moselle, Miss. Claim pending.

Anyone who selved with the In 1943, especially Kenneth Schuyler and Matti Beckman. Write me, Robert Baylis, R. D. 1, Moselle, Miss. Claim pending.

291st Combat Engrs, Co B—My back was fractured in four places in a truck accident near Bath, England. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me or the accident. Lt Conlin was commander of Co B. Write me, (former T/5) John F. Floyd, 1300 Tube Ct., Baltimore 25, Md. Claim pending.

899th TD Bn, Co A—Need to hear from anyone who saw me hit near Aachen. Germany, or who remembers the incident. Especially need to hear from 1st Sgt Weber. Also need to locate Miss Green, who was a murse with the 2nd Evac Hosp, Oct. 1944. Write me, Durward H. Clark, P.O. Box 413, The Dalles, Oreg, Claim pending.

Camp Edwards, Mass., Engr Amphib Command, Provisional Guard and Service Co—I served with this outfit in 1942-43 and I suffered from nervousness at the time. Now need to locate anyone who remembers me, especially the following guards: Cpls Richardson and Benrose; Calvin, Panker, Cohen, Galowicz, Betz, Beebe, Henry J. Johnson, Sheehan, Fields, Wright, Buntin, and Thompson. Also need to hear from men who worked as firemen and in the kitchen. Write me, Charles A. Johnson, 4311, Boyd St., Omaha, Nebr. Claim pending.

Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex., 165th Depot Brigade, 12th Bn, 48th Co—Need to hear from anyone who served with this outfit in 1918, especially from dentists who treated me. Write me, J. W. Vardeman, Memphis, Tex. Claim pending.

especially from dentists who treated me. Write me, J. W. Vardeman, Memphis, Tex. Claim pending.

Fort Francis W. Warren, Wyo., 3rd QM Training Regt, Co H-Need help on claim from anyone who remembers that I was injured when I fell from the back of a truck at 3rd Regt Motor Pool on July 6, 1942, or who remembers having seen my injured right hand while I was in quarters from July 7 to July 10, 1942. Write me, (former Pvt) Henry L. Fletcher, 709 S. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 37th Bn U. S. Guards (Inf), Co D-I was sent to the Presidio in Aug. 1918 from Camp Dodge. I had had an operation in July 1918 and was then put in a group that was not qualified to go overseas. We drilled and did guard duty at the Presidio while we were recuperating. Now need to contact anyone who remembers me, especially the nurse who used to enter the Presidio through the south gate where I was on guard during the flu epidemic in the fall of 1918. She knew of my condition following my operation. Write me. (former Pfc) Charles Leslie Coates, P.O. Box 16, Lake Fork, Ill.

Navy
LCIL 584-Need to locate Pharmacist's Mate Bryant or anyone who knows his first name and address. Write me, George F. Hood, 40 College St., Poultney, Vt. Claim pending.
Torpedo Unit No. 42-Need to hear from anyone who remembers that I was thrown from a bomb truck on Bougainville, Solomon Islands, in 1944. Especially need to hear from: Sterling Alexander (Salt Lake City, Utah); Darrel C. (Johnny) Johnson (Tillamook, Oreg.); James Miller (Harlan, Ky.). Write me, Dale E. Nelson, 119 S. Elliott St., Olney, Mich. Claim pending.

(Johnny) Johnson (Tillamook, Oreg.); James Miller (Harlan, Ky.). Write me, Dale E. Nelson, 119 S. Elliott St., Olney, Mich. Claim pending.

USS Callisto, 2nd Div-While serving as coxswain in the Pacific in July 1945, my back was injured when the ship rolled while I was holding the anchor chain. Now I need to contact Harold Thompson (Tex.) and anyone else who remembers the incident. Write me, Teddy E. Stearns, Ward 35, VA Hospial, Jackson, Miss. Claim pending.

USS Hill-My late husband, Radioman 2c James Ray Hall, served aboard this ship in WW2; he had a heart condition. Now need to locate anyone who remembers him, especially: the pharmacist's mate aboard the Hill in 1944 and 1945; and communications officer R. C. Irwin, Write me, Mrs. James R. Hall, 666 Ferne Blvd., Drexel Hill, Pa. Claim pending.

USS Houstou-Need to hear from any of the survivors of the Houston, especially those who served in this ship from the fall of 1941 until she was sunk, and anyone who remembers Rome J. Moga. Write L. R. Benston, Director of Rehabilitation, The American Legion, Dept. of Illinois, Room 410, 343 S. Dearborn St.,

Chicago 4, Ill. Claim pending.
USS Regulus (WW2)—Need to hear from anyone who served with my late husband, Howard Ray Hall who was transferred to a hospital ship at Okinawa. Especially need to hear from Floyd Wilson. Write me, Mrs. Howard R. Hall, Oxford, Ark. Claim pending.

Air

Air

303rd Service Group, 73rd Mat Sqdn—Need to locate anyone who remembers that my late husband, \$/Sgt Stanley Vernon Swanson, had dengue fever. He was a supply technician. Write me, Mrs. Hazel Swanson, 1708 Lincoln St., Berkeley, Calif. Claim pending.

445th Bomh Group, 702nd Bomb Sqdn—Need to locate anyone who knew my late son, \$/Sgt Woodard Charles (Woody) Watts. He was stationed in England and was shot down over Hersfield (or Hersfeld), Germany, on Sept. 27, 1944. He is thought to have been liberated from the POW camp at Moosburg, Germany, in Apr. 1945. Need to hear from anyone who remembers him. Write me, Mrs. W. F. Watts. Watts Pharmacy, Harding Road, Nashville, Tenn.

Fort Sumner Army Air Field, N. Mex., 1064th

Tenn.
Fort Summer Army Air Field, N. Mex., 1064th
QM (1942-44)—While on bivouac training in
June 1943, I suffered a leg injury. I was the
sqdn clerk, Now need to locate Cpl Walter
Biernacki (thought to have been from N. J.),
of the QM Motor Pool, and anyone else who
remembers me. Write me, (former Sgt) Ray
Bakkedahl, P.O. Box 303, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Claim pendiag. Claim pending.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Send notices to: Outfit Reunions, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

All Services

CB1 Vets Assn-(Aug.) Richard H. Poppe, Box 654, R. D. 4, Loveland, Ohio.

Army

Army

Ist Special Service Force—(Aug.) Walter Grabiec, Box 915. City View, Ontario, Canada.

8th Inf, Co K (WW2)—(Sept.) Adam E. Hartel, Box 58, Daisytown, Pa.

19th Engrs (Ry)—(Oct.) Francis P. Conway, 4414
Sansom St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

22nd Inf (WW2)—(Aug.) Rev. William S. Boice, 6630 N. Central, Phoenix, Ariz.

29th Evac Hosp—(Aug.) Norman C. Borchman, 6819 Seminole St., Detroit 13, Mich.

31st Div—(Aug.) W. A. Anderson, 4913 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

37th Div—(Aug.) Sept.) Jack R. McGuire, Room 1101, 21 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

38th Div—(Sept.) John C. Reynolds, 209 Cresent Ave., Covington, Ky.

4sth Div—(Sept.) Lt. Col. J. N. Adler, 2205 N. Central, Oklahoma City, Okla.

50th Engrs, Co C (WW2)—(Aug.) Raymond H. Geblsen, R. D. 3, Ogden, Iowa.

51st Pioneer Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Otto Rauch, 186 Adams St., Delmar, N.Y

55th Artillery (AEF)—(Oct.) Walter E. Jones, 15 Winthrop St., Malden 48, Mass.

66th CAC Regt (WW1)—(Sept.) Morris B. Payne, 231 State St., New London, Conn.

62nd CA (AA), Btry C—(Oct.) John J. McNamara, Jr., 28 Hillview Ave., Rensselaer, N.Y.

75th Div—(Aug.) Claude L. Yoakum, 325 N. Valley St., Kansas City, Kans.

78th Div—(Sept.) Jack Singer, 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

22nd Div (WW1)—(Oct.) Edward C. Ellinger, 28 E. 39th St., New York, N.Y.

88th Div—(Sept.) Roscoe W. Cox, 3621 Pennsylvania, Kansas City, Mo.

91st Chem Mortar Bn — (Aug.-Sept.) William Finck, 91 Hale Ave., Brooklyn 8, N.Y.

97th Sig Bn—(Sept.) Dan Ellerbusch, Box 120, R. D. 3, Newburgh, Ind.

100th Div—(Sept.) Thomas C. Burdett, 114 S. Main St., Taylor, Pa.

109th Engrs (WW1)—(Oct.) Paul A. Ziehlke, 500 Cherry St., Des Moines 9, Iowa.

110th-35th QM Assn—(Sept.) Joe Shurtleff, Humboldt, Nebr.

113th Ammunition Train, Co B (WW1)—(Sept.) J. H. Henley, R. D. 1, Murray, Ky.

114th Evac Hosp—(Sept.) Harris Holtzapple, 206 W. High St., Red Lion, Pa.

121st FA, Btry A—(Aug. & Oct.) John Coll, 4111 S. Lipton Ave., St., Francis 7, Wis.

134th Inf, 2nd Bn, Hq Co (WW2) — (Aug.)
Ralph D. Howerter, DeLong, Ill.
142nd Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Oct.) Capt, H. Craig,
Childress, Tex.
145th Inf, Co L—(Aug.) Harold D. Fisher, 95 W.
Walnut St., Jefferson, Ohio.
148th Inf, Co A—(Oct.) Harley S. Algeo, 310 S.
Williams St., Bryan, Ohio.
156th FA Bn, Hq Btry — (Aug.-Sept.) George C.
Cooper, 30820 Euclid Ave., Wickliffe, Ohio.
175th MP Bn, Co A—(Aug.) George W. Cason, 229
W. Oxford Ave., College Park, Ga.
234th Sig Operations Co—(Sept.) Jack E. Cochensparger, 835 S. Main St., Delphos, Ohio.
282nd Combat Engrs, Co C—(Sept.) Joseph Kindred, Box 94, Goodfield, Ill.
291st Engr Combat Bn—(Aug.) William S. Getz, 7504 Roslyn St., Swissvale, Pa.
308th Engrs (WW1)—(Aug.) Leo C. Brown, 49
Drury St., Dayton 3, Ohio.
310th Engr Bn, Co C—(Aug.-Sept.) John Klinsky, 735 Cadmus St., East Liverpool, Ohio.
310th Field Sig Bn, Co B—(Aug.-Sept.) Tony Scoles, 8 W. Davis St., Danville, Ill.
313th Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Lee Baldwin, c/o Montfaucon Post No. 4, 924 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md.
313th MG Bn (WW1)—(Sept.) L. E. Welk, 1921

2, Md.
313th MG Bn (WWI)—(Sept.) L. E. Welk, 1921
Peach St., Erie, Pa.
314th Engrs (WWI)—(Nov.) Clarence A. Koenig,
8936 S. Laclede Station Road, St. Louis 23, Mo.
315th Inf (WW2)—(Aug.-Sept.) H. Pop McGivern,
1410 Liverpool St., Pittsburgh 33, Pa.
320th Inf (WW2)—(Sept.) Sec., 35th Div. Assn.,
Box 1001, Kansas City, Kans
332nd Field Remount Sqdn (WWI)—(Sept.)
Charley Pea, Rushville, Ind.
334th Amh Co (WWI)—(Sept.) H. R. Bartholomew, Box 74, Bluffs, Ill.
339th FA, Btry D (WWI)—(Sept.) B. F. Miller,
Osceola, Iowa.
31sts Inf, MG Co (WWI)—(Sept.) Henry J. Reinders, Mallard, Iowa.

351st Inf, MG Co (WW1)—(Sept.) Henry J. Reinders, Mallard, Iowa.
355th Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Albert P. Schwarz, 1706
Arlington, Des Moines, Iowa.
357th Inf, Supply Co (WW1)—(Sept.) Sidney F.
Dafforn, 5816 Roeland Drive, Mission, Kans.
428th MPEG Co—(Aug.-Sept.) Leo Barber, 105
Lake Circle, Forest Park, Ga.
489th Port Bn—(Aug.) Bob Niederbrach, 44 Berry
Drive, Decatur, Ill.
504th AAA Gun Bn—(Oct.) Ralph Vassallo, 8227
Cedarbrook St., Philadelphia 50, Pa.
504th Ord Co (HM)—(Aug.) Edward Bauer, Clay
Center, Kans.
513th Parachute Inf, Co I—(Aug.-Sept.) Dean C.

Cedarbrook St., Philadelphia 50, Pa.

504th Ord Co (HM)—(Aug.) Edward Bauer, Clay Center, Kans.

513th Parachute Inf, Co I—(Aug.-Sept.) Dean C. Swem, 402 Main St., Buchanan, Mich.

524th MP Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Harry Stuit, 1915 Roosevelt St., Clinton, Iowa.

536th Ord HM Co (Tank)—(Aug.) Bayard W. Pcabody, 6 Forest St., Baldwinville, Mass.

550th Airhorne Inf—(Sept.) Vincent W. Kelleher, 243 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

588th AAA AW Bn—(Aug.) James Elmore, R. D. 2, Springfield, Tenn.

609th Engr (LE) Co—(Sept.) Carl Levithan, 124 E. Main St., Coatesville, Pa.

610th OBAM Bn—(Aug.) Stanley G. Slates, P.O. Box 71, Elmore, Ohio.

689th Ord Ammo Co—(Aug.-Sept.) Sal. Mirabelli, 37-41 102nd St., Corona 68, N.Y.

715th Ry Operating Bn—(Sept.) C. C. Thompson, 6144 Kimbark Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

834th Ord Base Depot Co—(Aug.) Roger R. Cloutier, 2620 49th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

887th MP Co—(Aug.) Elmer Miller, Rural Route, Hampton, Iowa.

893rd TD Bn—(Sept.) Stephen J. Stracka, 705 Green St., Lansdale, Pa

288th Sig Bn—(Aug.) Robert P. Burkhardt, 317 Spruce St., Walnutport, Pa.

2653rd Movement Control Group (Ry), 6623rd Regulating Co, 6833rd Regulating Co, and 6826th Movement Control Group (Ry)—(Aug.) Hallie F. Lewis, P.O. Box 112, Mount Vernon, Ill. Camp Dix, N.J., Base Hosp (WW1)—(Sept.) Henry C. Mades, 453 Colonia Blvd., Colonia, N.J.

Navy

NGvy
3rd Marine Div Band—(Aug.) Donald L. Gaskill,
Box 515, Hugo, Colo.
3lst Special Seabees—(Aug.) Charles J. Scharf, 18
N. Colonial Drive, Hagerstown, Md.
Natl Yeomen F—(Sept.) Mrs. Marguerite B. Geiger,
924 Stokes Ave. Collingswood, N.J.
USS Charleston (WW2)—(Aug.) J. F. Chmielewski,
121 Jules St., Westville, Ill.
USS Comstock—(Aug.) Walter H. Misch, Jr., R#1,
58,750 Elm Rd., Mishawaka, Ind.
USS Gustafson—(Aug.) D. M. Gladson, 2336 St.
Paul, Indianapolis 3, Ind.
USS Weeden—(Aug.) Joe N. Sanders, P.O. Box
325, Lewisburg, Tenn.

Alf
21st Air Depot Group—(Sept.) Virgil E. Hunter,
600 Alexander Drive, Dayton, Ohio.
22nd Bomb Group—(Aug.) Milton Weiner, 50 E.
42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
555th Bomb Sqdn and Former Officers of 386th
Bomb Group (M)—(Aug.-Sept.) Martin J. Warren, 1443 S. 17th Ave., Maywood, Ill.
836th Engr Avn Bn—(Aug.) Jim Lewis, 4932 Celadon, Hamilton, Ohio.
1905th Engr Avn Bu—(Aug.) N. M. Cross, 235 S.
Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Rich Field, Tex., Avlation School (1917-18)—(Aug.)
John C. Vincent, 5026 Drexel, Detroit 13, Mich.



Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain-Shrinks Hemorrhoids

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place

Most amazing of all - results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in sup-

pository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* Ask for it at all drug count-ers-money back guarantee. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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	Hospitalization before dis-
_	charge here's your opportuni

You con still protect yourself ond fomily with hospital and surgical

insuronce (ot cost) through AFMAA Many still in the service use it to

supplement the government plon. Don't deloy; get complete informo-

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low-cost plon for veterons. There's no obligation.

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION USAA Building, Dept. "AL 8" P. O. Box 6796 Son Antonio 9, Texas
Pleose send me your free folder exploining how I con get hospitolization ot cost through AFMAA.
My Name:
Address:
City:Stote:



ROD



By Jack Denton Scott

THE FISH AND Wildlife Service is currently studying the effect of sprays and pesticides upon fish and wildlife. Last year 65 million acres of cropland-one-sixth of America's planted farmland-and more than three million acres of forests were treated with three billion pounds of pesticides. Facts so far are frightening: Some insecticides in ten times the concentration which can be tolerated by wildlife are being used with the resultant death of thousands of birds. Large losses of fish often follow extensive sprayings of forest trees. We suggest a pen and a hot letter to your Congressman. We want to exterminate harmful insects but not at the cost of killing wildlife.



EXPERT GORDON L. STROBECK, 707 Short St., Irwin, Pa., has a tip that may be helpful when you play a fish. "When you hook fish on a fly or with fly-tackle equipment, lower your rod tip instantly when the fish jumps. This will create slack and will eliminate a tight leader that might snap during or after the jump. If it is well hooked, a fish on a slack line won't shake light lures loose. But always keep a taut line when using spoons and plugs to avoid the possibility of a fish enlarging the hook's hole and shaking out your lure."

STEPHEN SCHULTZ, of 697 Charles Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn., has two good tips for dog lovers: (1) Don't spray dogs with fly spray, because ofttimes they lick off the poison, with fatal results. (2) Don't give cooked poultry bones to dogs to eat. The cooking makes these bones brittle, and when they are broken they have needle-like points which can pierce dogs' intestines.

BOATING ENTHUSIASTS should be familiar with the insurance plans offered by Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Policies are available to protect your boating equipment whether on the water, on shore, in transit, or in storage. You can also include protection against public damage liability and bodily injury. Write Guy W. Hughes at above address.

RONALD E. ERHARDT, 915 7th St., Buffalo 13, N. Y., removes dents from his gunstocks in an easy and, he says, sure-fire fashion. "Treat the dent," he suggests, "by dampening the dented area with hot water, then place a small square of cloth which has been folded several times and soaked in hot water over the dent. Now get a hotdry or steam iron and press firmly over the cloth. Unless the dent is very deep this will steam it up flush with the surface. Repeat the pressing operation until all the wood is brought up. Then dry the wood and sand it smooth with very fine sand-paper and then refinish the area to match."

froughted with the cork butt of your fly or casting rod cracking and rotting from the perspiration from your hand and constant rough usage? Then heed the words of O. L. Trickel, Lakefield, Minn.: "I make the cork butts on my rods last longer and wear better by giving them a couple of coats of shellac or quick-drying enamel. Keeps water off the butt too."

THE NEW SHOTGUN made by the High Standard Manufacturing Co., Dixwell Ave., Hamden, Conn., is very accurate and far reaching.

It is sold under the Higgins trade name for release in Sears, Roebuck stores. The Model 60 with its new poppet valve allows the gun to anticipate the type and power of shotshell being used for more uniform ejection. I used the deluxe version with Ventilated Rib and Choke Control. This control gives you seven positions of choke with a twist of the wrist. De luxe model \$103.



EVERY FISHING SEASON the fertile brain of man cooks up new schemes to attempt making fishing a sure thing instead of the seesaw battle it has always been. Newest and most unusual gimmick that we've heard of so far is a piscatorial pied piper that doesn't catch the fish, but calls them in by making appealing insect noises: Called the "Krafty" Fish Caller, the device is marketed at \$9.95 by Birchkraft, Inc., North Astor St., Milwaukee 2, Wis., and is a precision-made, hermetically sealed battery-and-buzzer system delivering a perfect reproduction of an insect's hum

HOPE YOU REALIZE that smart fish like the rainbow and brown trout can see and hear as well as you can. Consequently, don't clump noisily along the bank of a stream and expect to catch trout. Also watch your shadow: Don't work the side of the stream or river where the sun makes shadow. Your moving shadow thrown upon the water is enough to spook even fish which are not so smart. The real smart ones will fin out of there so fast you'll be lucky if you can work into them for some time.

MOST STATES have made bow hunting for suckers, eels, and carp legal, and it's great fun. Good way to sharpen up your game eye, by throwing an arrow at a darting carp.



TOM VITCHNER, Box 557, Tiltonsville, Ohio, has a word: "Thought I'd pass on my method for getting in shape for bow hunting for rabbits and other small game. Get yourself a medium-sized rubber ball and set it on the ground in an open field, notch up an arrow and give the ball a kick. There's your moving target that bounces and throws you off balance just like a real bunny."

JUST FINISHED perusing the Philip J. Medicus Co., (18 Fletcher St., New York 38, N. Y.,) free sportsmen's catalog, and found it helpful and full of off-trail, hard-to-find items. Everything from muzzle-loading equipment to powder horns is there. Book lists types of hunting, fishing, camping, and shooting equipment.

SEVEN YEARS AGO the National Rifle Association began work on an educational program to reduce the number of hunting accidents. Known as the Hunter Safety Course, this effective program is recognized officially in 14 States. In addition, the Hunter Safety Course is being conducted by NRA instructors on a voluntary basis in communities all over the country. As of the end of April this year, 246,038 students had completed the course. For additional information write to National Rifle Association, Scott Circle, Washington 6, D. C.

MRS. HAZEL JACKSON, Seven Mile Ford, Va., lends a helping hand. "Tired of my husband bringing home fish and dumping them in the kitchen sink for me to clean, I worked out a simple fish scaler," she says. "It does the job and collects the scales at the same time. I just took a jar with a screw opening that fits a standard two-piece home canning lid. A pint jar will do, and a straight-sided jar will be easier to grip. Cut the dome part of the lid in half, put it on the jar and fasten with the ring band. With a pair of pliers bend up the cut surface enough to make an edge for scaling, and you're ready to start scaling."

ACCORDING TO A recent article in Virginia Wildlife, the diet of the sharpshinned hawk is 96 percent small birds. Cooper's hawk subsists on a 55 percent bird diet, while the marsh hawk does with 41 percent. In a study of the eating habits of hawks it was learned that the majority of them seem to eat mostly rodents and insects. The broad-winged hawk gets 23 percent of its diet in the form of rats and mice; another 31 percent comes from frogs and snakes. Rats and mice make up 72 percent of the food eaten by the rough-legged hawk.

The good they do seems to more than pay for the harm done. Some States protect such birds of prey except those that do specific damage to poultry and other domestic animals. We would like to know what our readers think on this subject.



BOB McCULLOUGH, 108 E. Fifth St., Anamosa, Iowa, is a night fisherman with an idea, "I fish entirely with spinning equipment and most of the time at night," he says, "I find a dip net is a necessity when spinning, and I have trouble netting a goodsized fish without the use of a light. With the rod in one hand and the net in the other, I have troubles, because I can't hold a flashlight in my teeth. So, for 50 cents I bought a flashlight holder at my local hardware store-one of the kind that is used on steering columns or handlebars of bicycles. I attached it to the handle of the net just above the meshing, placed the flashlight in the holder. It works great."

ALBERT THOMPSON, VA Hospital, American Lake, Wash., has a simple one that we're going to use right away. "I wrap my hook and leader around a book of paper matches," he says. "This keeps the leader from getting tangled, enables you to file plenty of spares neatly in the tackle box, and insures a plentiful supply of matches."

HUGH CURTIS BYRD, age 14, of Rt. 3, Mize, Miss., must have been dipping in his mother's cosmetic supplies. "I find," he says, "that when I run out of fly line dressing, I put face or hand cream on my line and it keeps it floating just dandy."

PERC JELLEFF, P. O. Box 135, Bigfork, Mont., a member of the Bigfork American Legion Post No. 86, a man who knows a thing or two about big game hunting, sends along some sage suggestions. "This is for hunters who like to hunt in heavily forested areas," he says, "Remove the butt plate of your big game rifle. Then with a brace and a ¾- to ½-inch bit, drill a hole in the stock one-fourth of an inch deeper than a wooden match stick is long. Fill the hole with waterproof matches. Then take a piece of regular cotton string and dip it in hot wax. Coil it up and pack it into the last one-fourth inch of space over the matches. Now is also a good time to put your identification mark on your gun where it is out of sight, I used a metal stamping kit and stamped my full name deep into the wood of the stock.

"Replace the butt plate on your gun. Now you'll know that, if ever lost in deep woods, you're sure to have dry matches and a string wick with which to start a fire. Also a means of identifying your gun if it is stolen."

FOR THE FEMALE: The High Standard Manufacturing Corp. of Hamden, Conn., is now producing a series of snub-nosed .22-caliber pistols in pastel shades—even turquoise and shocking pink. High Standard says it believes that they will make beautiful home protection gifts for the ladies and can be safely and securely kept in the house. (They come in locked mahogany cases.) The rich colors and appealing design make them ideal for presentation pieces and trophies.

IF YOU ARE interested in a hunting, fishing, or sight-seeing vacation in the Ozarks, you might like the magazine Rayburn's Ozark Guide, published quarterly at Eureka Springs, Ark. Otto Ernest Rayburn, the editor, is a Legionnaire, and will send you a sample copy if you enclose three three-cent stamps to cover postage. Mr. Rayburn is an authority on the Ozarks and will gladly answer your questions about hunting, fishing, floating, and other sports.

YOU SCATTERGUNNERS will be interested in knowing that Remington Arms has just placed a newly designed clay target on the market. Called "Blue Rock," like its round predecessor, this "bird" is square-shouldered. As you know the only clay bird now sold is round. Remington claims that the new targets nest better; provide improved stacking, easier loading in magazine traps, and less danger of breakage in shipping and trap-house storage. The company also says that its studies show that the square bird has better flight characteristics and that its weight is better distributed to insure greatest possible rotation and maximum uniformity and stability in flight. They are also easier for the target shooter to see in flight because of the chrome yellow domes and glazed rims.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.



STATE

Mokers of the Famous "Optic-Ear" Heoring Glosses

ADDRESS

- (Continued from page 23) -

cit, part of which is chargeable to carrying this type of third-class matter at a loss. Secondly, he gets stuck with the problem of deciding what to do with a box of neckties which came by mail and which he would not give to his worst enemy. If he returns the merchandise, he pays the postage. If he buys it, he gets hooked two different ways. First, he pays for something he does not want—and pays far more than it is worth. Secondly, his name goes on a sucker list as an easy mark. This sucker list is then sold to other grafters in this field, who in turn mail him more junk!

If recipients of cheap merchandise by mail knew the law and bothered to read the fine print, they would save money, time, and trouble. Postal authorities recently hailed into Federal Court in Pittsburgh one Murray Kram who was trading as the "Religious Distributing Company of Pittsburgh." Kram mailed out more than a million small crucifixes which he bought for less than a nickel from a European manufacturer. Because the package also contained a prayer, most recipients probably assumed that the dollar which they sent for the crucifix went to some worthy religious project or order.

However, the inclosed circular plainly stated "Operated Solely for the Benefit of Murray Kram." Nevertheless Kram was duly convicted of using the mails in a scheme to defraud, and was sentenced on nine counts to three months imprisonment and a \$4,500 fine. He is presently out on appeal. Postal inspectors estimated his daily "take" as \$1,300. Charitable but careless Americans had donated well over half a million dollars to the "benefit of Murray Kram."

Murray's father, Max Kram, and two

uncles, Henry and Abraham, operated a similar racket out of Miami. This one masqueraded as the "Catholic Products of America." They mailed out over a million cheap little rosaries which they bought in great quantities for a few cents each. The Post Office took a \$13,704 loss handling this unordered merchandise as third-class matter. Postal fraud orders have put them out of business, at least temporarily and under that particular trade name.

Murray Kram's trial revealed a new profession or skill which even What's My Line? has failed to discover. One of Kram's employees testified that he was a "scratcher." This was a new calling to Judge March, who asked him what a "scratcher" did. The man explained that Kram secured telephone books from all over the United States and that his job was to go through the books scratching out what he guessed to be non-Catholic names.

The puzzled judge asked him just how he managed to pick out Catholic names, and the "scratcher" explained that he assumed that most Italian, Irish, Spanish, and Slavic names would be Catholic. By scratching telephone directories he had compiled a sucker list of over five million "Catholic" names.

What does one do with unordered mail matter? The Post Office Department refrains from giving specific advice. The Department's solicitor when he appeared before the Congressional subcommittee stated:

"My office generally declines to give advice on the liability of the addressce since this would involve no Federal law and any liability would be under that of the individual State where it is received." He did add that he personally threw such trash in the wastebasket and left it up to the mailer "to do his worst." He also commented, "Like many of the public I resent being bothered by schemes to obligate me to pay for what I did not order and do not want."

Nevertheless, other postal officials queried stated that this simple solution may not be legal in some States. Courts have ruled in some States that the recipient of such mail assumes a contract when he receives, accepts, and then uses the goods. Better Business Bureaus advise as follows:

"You are not obligated by law to:

- a. Acknowledge receipt
- b. Return it
- c. Pay for it unless you use it.
- d. Give it any particular care.
- e. Or keep it beyond a reasonable length of time.

You are obliged to surrender it to the shipper or his agent, if called for in person within a reasonable length of time. In this event you can demand reasonable storage charges before handing it back."

Frankly there is a much simpler way to abate this nuisance. Don't open the package, as that constitutes acceptance. Merely hand it back to your postmaster or letter carrier with the single word "refused" written on the face of the package near the address. You do not have to sign your name, state any reason for refusing to accept it, or fill out any forms. Postal regulations assume that receiving any class of mail is not an obligation. You can refuse to receive a registered letter if you suspect that it is a dunning letter, summons, or trick of some sort.

Postal regulations provide for the disposition of all classes of mail refused by the addressee. First-class mail, including certified mail and registered mail, is returned to the sender with a notice that that particular piece of mail may not be re-addressed or sent again to that particular addressee. Parcel post and certain other mail matter bearing a return postage guaranteed statement is sent back as soon as the mailer sends postage for it. Circulars and publications are destroyed. In the case of unwanted publications the post office sends a form notice to the mailer that this publication is unmailable to the addressee who refused to accept it. This protects citizens against being placed on the mailing lists of subversive or objectionable organizations by some enemy or prankster.

So remember, you are not obliged to receive any particular piece of mail which you do not want. Just write "Refused" on the address side and hand it back to your mailman.



ABOUT BOOKS

-Books and pamphlets that may interest you—

Soviet Russia in China, by Chiang Kaishek. FARRAR, STRAUS AND CUDAHY, \$5.00. A book of historic importance in which the Nationalist China leader describes the bitter lessons China has learned about international communism.

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The Return of Gunner Asch, by Hans Hellmut Kirst. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$3.95. Battle-weary Gunner Asch sees the end of the German military machine, and fights a private war of his

The Violin Hunter, by William Alexander Silverman. JOHN DAY, \$3.75. The story of Luigi Tarisio, whose lifelong search for Stradivarius violins saved more than a thousand of these master-

There Goes the Middle East, by Alfred M. Lilienthal. DEVIN-ADAIR, \$4.00. The background of events that led up to the attack on Egypt by England, France and Israel.

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Guinness Book of Superlatives. SUPERLA-TIVES, INC., 270 Madison Ave., New York City, \$2.95. All about the biggest and best of everything.

The Seed Is Sown, by Ottilie Boetzke. GREENWICH, \$2.75. A novel of Brazil of a century ago and its colorful Emperor Dom Pedro II.

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-(Continued from page 17) -

ing problem had long been foreseen and urged by the Legion group working on the rescue program, and by the summer of 1956 were also beginning to be accepted by the staff of the Civil Defense Rescue School at Olney, Md. A complete revision of the CD training schedules and of other requirements opened the way to a revitalization of the Legion's rescue squad program.

The Legion rescue squad, as Metcalf saw it, had to meet three criteria: It must be primarily a *Post activity*. It must be ready for *service to the community*; hence it must be accepted by local authorities as available for use in local disasters. It must be ready for *service to the nation* in time of war or widespread natural disaster; hence it must have CD training and recognition.

By this formula the powerful forces of Post pride, enthusiasm, and competitive spirit might be fused with the proud knowledge of making a direct contribution both to national defense and neighborhood safety. These are strong motivations for most men—and for practically all Legionnaires. Add to them the inherently and inexhaustibly interesting nature of rescue training when conducted by real experts—and the ability to employ that training in real rescues—and to Metcalf's way of thinking the combination would be irresistible.

But now that Civil Defense had opened the door, there was a new handicap in the accumulated disappointments of past experience which had to be overcome among Legionnaires. What was needed was a living example of what could be accomplished under the new dispensation. Metcalf went first to the Rescue School at Olney and took a

course qualifying him as a rescue instructor, so that he'd know exactly what he was trying to sell. Then he went to work among the Legionnaires of his own Erie County to find a Post which could provide him with his pilot project—Exhibit A. At a County meeting he discovered a receptive ear belonging to Russell Ford, Commander of Carl Neff Post No. 571.

Metcalf was delighted. Out of the 15 Legion Posts in Erie County, Carl Neff No. 571 was the one he (in consultation with District Commander John Sedor, 29th District of Pa.) had already decided was the most suitable for his pilot project. It had a fine record of community activities. It had a drill team which was running low on enthusiasm (because there wasn't anything much new to do) but which provided a nucleus around which a rescue squad could be built. And the drill team captain, Larry Cain, was a leader of proven quality. The Post's proudest boast was that it possessed no single member who was financially independent; they all worked for a living, mostly in Erie County's vast and various industrial complex. They were machinists, welders, electricians, fitters, automotive mechanics, railroad men, and white-collar men capable of handling rescue equipment and tools with sure and skillful hands.

Moreover, the County Commander, Harry Knox, was a member of Carl Neff Post, and was an enthusiastic practitioner of the gentle art of tying in Legion activities with various forms of community service. He was quick to see the possibilities in the rescue squad idea if carried out according to the Metcalf formula.

As for Post Commander Ford, he had a membership drive in full blast; so a new, colorful, exciting Post activity was just what he needed. If he could put it over. He began by calling a special meeting of the drill team, of which both Ford himself and County Commander Knox are members. Metcalf was there and spoke his piece. The drill team signed up solidly, all except two or three who were inhibited by double shifts at their plants; so Ford had 17 men as a starter. The full strength of a Light Duty Rescue Squad is 26 (leader, deputy leader, and six teams of four men each), but Ford wisely decided to go ahead with this hard core of men already accustomed to working together and to showing up for drills, and to recruit the balance later.

Metcalf went after the county Civil Defense executive officer, David H. Parmenter, to provide instructors. Parmenter sent his two best men, the chief and assistant chief of the County Rescue Service (both graduates of the Pennsylvania Rescue School at Ogontz) Milford Dickerson and Ralph Loper. They brought along a fully equipped rescue truck, one of the big heavy-duty "Calamity Jane" trucks that cost about \$10,000 complete with tools. Ford took one look at Calamity Jane and groaned: "We can never swing anything like that." "You don't have to," said Metcalf. "We'll shop around. But meanwhile let's get going on the training.'

They got going. The first couple of drills were pretty dull, like basic training in the Army. To lead off, Dickerson produced a coil of ordinary sash cord, cut it into five-foot lengths and gave one to each man. Then he taught them how to whip the ends so they wouldn't unravel. They were bored.

"That cord each of you is holding," said Dickerson, "is your lanyard. It's part of your equipment. When you put on your coveralls, you wrap it around your waist. Then you have it handy if you need it. In rescue work you're always needing a piece of cord. For instance, you have to drag a casualty out of a burning building, keeping both of you close to the floor. You use your lanyard to tie his wrists together, put your neck through his arms and crawl astride him, dragging him underneath you. The fireman's drag. You couldn't do it without the cord, and in a burning building you won't have time to look for one."

Next they began on the eight basic knots, practicing them first with the lanyards.

"That," Cain told me, "was the hardest part to get through. They were really bored with those knots. Until Dickerson



"Mind if I tie up here a minute? Got to dig some more worms."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

remarked sort of offhand, 'When you've learned how to tie those knots with the cord, you'll practice with rope. Then each of you will come down from a third story window on a knot that YOU'VE tied.' They got interested in knots right quick."

From that point on there were no complaints about lack of interest.

Stage I of Light Rescue Operations is known as Immediate Rescue; it involves the rescue from hazardous situations of persons who can be seen and heard, or whose exact location is known. Stage II is Exploration, which involves gaining access to and searching places where trapped persons are likely to be found.

The Carl Neff Post rescue squad began Stage I with a lesson in the care and use of the rescue truck, its tools and equipment, and proceeded next to study the care and use of ladders. They discovered that there is a right way and a wrong way to do everything in rescue work, and that successful rescue requires men who are trained so that they instinctively do things the right way under conditions of great stress. For instance, always climbing ladders with good ryhthm, steadily, stepping on every rung. Your own life and the lives of others, fellow rescuers or victims, may depend on your being firmly placed on the ladder at any given moment of a rescue. You won't have time to think about this; it has to become second nature. Not till the instructors (Dickerson, Loper, Metcalf) were satisfied that the squad members knew all about ladders did they pass to the next phase of Stage I, Rescue from Limited Heights.

This involved several exercises: Sliding a loaded stretcher down a ladder from a second-story window, using ladder (door, plank) as an improvised stretcher to lower a casualty from second and third stories, and the same with a casualty in a Stokes (metal frame) stretcher. Then came lowering a casualty in a "life basket" from second- and third-story windows, sometimes threading the rope through the rungs of the ladder so that one man, if necessary. can lower the casualty while another handles the guide line to keep the casualty from bumping the wall. Each member of the squad finally came down from the third story in a life basket he'd tied himself. These exercises were practiced from the back windows of the Post headquarters, a three-story former hotel building.

For their initial lessons in controlling fires and in use of smoke masks, the squad went to the out-of-town "fire hut" of the Erie County CD at nearby Glenwood Park. A passing mark in this phase requires that each squad member, wearing the smoke mask or protected by a feeble stream of water from a stirrup pump operated by a fellow rescuer, shall

bring the flames in a blazing room under control with his extinguisher and "rescue" a dummy casualty.

After that, rescue from basements was practiced at the CD County Training Headquarters (formerly a city firehouse). This includes locating and getting at the casualty (through upper floors, debris-blocked entrance, etc.), lashing casualty to a stretcher for removal through hole in floor, through a window, up a stairway or (if seriously injured) by a "four-point lift."

Next came Emergency Control of Damaged Utilities-what to do if access to victims or safety of victims or rescuers is threatened by damaged water lines, sewers, gas pipes, refrigerating or heating systems, or electric wiring. The

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nature of the various hazards in each case, precautions to be taken, means of shutting off the dangerous flow, where to seek expert help if necessary—all this involved several highly interesting lessons and practice exercises. Trainees learned, for just one small example, that if you have to grope in complete darkness across a space where there are loose live wires, you feel your way with the back of your hand-if it hits a high voltage wire it will bounce clear, whereas the fingers or palms of your hand may "freeze" to the wire from muscular contraction.

These are some of the outstanding features of the training, which give an idea of its variety and interest. Space prevents full description of other details, such as "rescue first aid" (preserve life, make casualty movable, get him outdon't waste trained rescuer's time beyond this to do work that can be better done by the medics); carrying casualty down a ladder with no rope, lashing or other device (one man can bring another man, completely unconscious, down a long ladder in perfect safetyif he knows how); reconnaissance of damaged or burning buildings (effect of explosion, earth shock, fire, wind, flood, fragmentation; where would survivors be, how to get at them safely and quickly).

It's clear that a good rescue squad is going to need quite a lot of equipment, and means for getting the equipment



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The bulk of the tools are to be provided by squad members on a "pledgeand-carry" basis. It's surprising how many of the tools on the required list of a Light Rescue Squad are to be found in the ordinary suburban or country home, and how many others are owned by do-it-yourselfers or hobby riders. Each member turned in a list of the items he could provide, pledging himself to keep them in good condition, in a handy place, and to bring them along when answering an emergency call, or for drills when needed. There remained a few items which will have to be otherwise procured-heavy jacks, an extension ladder, plenty of new and strong rope, Stokes stretchers, for example-but some of these will probably be donated by local firms who appreciate the community protection afforded by a rescue squad.

Uniforms are simple and inexpensive. They consist of gray coveralls with "RESCUE" across the back in large yellow letters, and light, strong helmets. The Carl Neff squad intends to wear a shoulder patch with the official Legion emblem and the Post's name.

"The uniforms will be morale builders, too," Ford believes. "But the best thing about this rescue business is, I can't see where anybody's ever going to get bored with it. It just goes on and on; always something new you can think up."

This spring, for instance, the rescue squad members are combing the area for buildings being wrecked. That will

give them a chance to practice breaching a wall of brick, stone, concrete, wood, etc., cutting through various types of floors, tunneling into rubble and earth to reach casualties trapped in basements, subways, etc., trenching through rubble and debris; and bracing a tunnel and trench against collapse. There's a deep gorge near Erie where they can practice rescue of a person who has fallen into a depression or been trapped in a rockslide or an earth cavein. A yard full of junked automobiles has already been located, where each man will be taught how to get a victim out of a wrecked car (with jammed



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doors) while avoiding any use of tools which might give off a spark to ignite gasoline fumes. The spring rains are expected to furnish weekend opportunities to practice rescue from flooded areas and waterlogged houses.

"What I'm aiming at," says Squad Leader Larry Cain, "is the day when we can set up an unexpected situation, and I can pick out any man in the squad to take charge and know that he'll choose the right solution and give the right orders."

That's the kind of training, by the way, that could enable a single trained rescuer who just happened to be present at the scene of an accident to take charge, direct others exactly what to do, and save one or more lives that might otherwise be lost waiting for help to arrive. This is one reason why, in rescue training, so much emphasis is placed on details such as the right knot, the right way to climb a ladder, the right way to lift a heavy weight, the right way to carry an injured person over rough footing.

That kind of training, under good

leadership, breeds confidence, as the men of the Carl Neff Post Rescue Squad are discovering.

David Parmenter, the hardheaded, realistic police officer who is executive officer of Erie County's Civil Defense, put it this way to the writer as he stood watching the "graduation exercise" of the Carl Neff Squad:

"These men know what they're doing. They have confidence in themselves, in each other, and in their leaders. If we need 'em, they'll measure up."

Of course nobody on the rescue squad wants any accidents or disasters to befall their community. But since such things are pretty nearly inevitable in any neighborhood, well, they'll be plenty proud of their first opportunity to show in actual practice that they know their stuff.

Also they're so convinced that what they're doing would be good for other Legion Posts that they've churned up considerable missionary spirit. Already three other Posts in Erie County, nudged along by John Metcalf and County Commander Knox, have shown marked interest in organizing rescue teams of their own. So has Charles N. Stafford of Post No. 111 at Meadville, in neighboring Crawford County. Talk of a county or even a statewide competition between Post rescue squads is being heard; and the nature of rescue work suggests exciting possibilities for competitive display drills, something on the order of the familiar contests of volunteer Fire Departments but with even greater scope for spectacular variety. The standard check-list for CD rescue instructors affords a basis for judging such contests, and its use for this purpose would be built-in proof of the community value of the drills.

John Metcalf and the men of Carl Neff Post's rescue squad are even beginning to think longingly of a day when at a National Convention of the Legion there might be a nationwide competitive exhibition among rescue teams representing Posts in every State and major community in the country. They've been mightily encouraged by the definite interest in such nation-wide competition which has been shown by James R. Wilson, Jr., director of the Legion's National Security Division, Wilson, like Metcalf, believes that this would be good for the Legion and good for the United States. "I hope," he told me, "that what those men in Pennsylvania have done will catch on and spread."

It won't be the fault of the Carl Neff Post's rescuers if it doesn't. They've worked out a little scheme to broadcast the rescue gospel. Ford, Knox, and Cain told me about it.

"We'll try it the next time we take the drum and bugle gals to a nearby town for a parade," Ford announced happily.

"Just before the parade's ready to start-"

"Y'know there's always a delay before step-off time," put in Cain.

"Yeah, well, right then when the street's clear," Ford went on, "one of our gals will stick her head out a thirdstory window right across from the reviewing stand and start yelling for help. So here comes our Rescue Truck-"

"We'll have it parked on a side street,

all set," Knox explained.

"Sure," said Ford, "and in a couple of seconds we'll have an extension ladder run up to that window and some of the boys going up-"

"In helmets and coveralls, of course," Cain insisted. "With rescue coils on

their shoulders."

"Right," agreed Ford, "and they'll get that gal and lower her down to the street in a rope life-basket in about two minutes flat.'

"Then when we get the ropes off r," gloated Knox, "she'll put on her fur hat and grab her baton and lead the drum and bugle corps down the street."

"Time we've done THAT in five or six towns," Ford proclaimed, "every Legion Post between Buffalo and Akron'll be rescue-squad-conscious."

"And they'll be doing something about it," Cain added.

"Sure will," agreed Knox. "One thing about Legion Posts, not one of 'em will admit that they can't do what the next Post can do."

Which is exactly the angle that John Metcalf had in mind in the first place. It's an angle that might, just might, get Civil Defense off the ground and bring new life into that very important arm of our national and community security.

For what Carl Neff Post has done and is doing, any other Legion Post can do. The requirements are simple:

(1) Twenty-six men who are willing to work hard and devotedly.

(2) Enterprising and imaginative Post leadership, capable of obtaining cooperation and recognition from the local CD authority and the county or municipal safety authorities.

(3) The services, are needed of one or more fully qualified CD rescue instructors (about 4,000 are available. scattered throughout the country. Or one or more squad members may be sent, at small expense, to take an instructor's course at one of the 22 Federal and State Rescue Schools).

(4) A practical plan for procuring the necessary vehicle and equipment. This does not, as Carl Neff Post has proven, require a big fund raising program.

(5) THIS ABOVE ALL: a squad leader with the imagination and resourcefulness to exploit the infinite possibilities of rescue training so as to maintain continuing interest and efficiency.

The more this program spreads, the greater will be the weight that the Legion can put behind it—at national, State, district, and local levels-to gain official recognition plus, where needed, financial and material assistance for Legion rescue squads.

The more the program spreads, the stronger will be the motivation of the Federal Civil Defense Administration (as well as local authorities) to help it along in every possible way. If only 15 percent of the 17,000 Legion Posts in the country were to organize rescue squads, the number of trained CD rescue workers would be more than doubled. That alone would be the biggest single shot in the arm that U. S. Civil Defense has ever had.

It is hard to think of a greater contribution which the Posts and members of The American Legion could make both to the defense of the nation and to the safety of the communities of which the nation is made up. THE END

Chaplam's

By Reverend CARLTON BROOKS MILLER Pastor, First Congregational Church Chaplain, Post 54, Battle Creek, Mich-

Eternal God, Father of our spirits and Shepherd of our souls:

Blessed be Thy name for Thy wondrous gifts of love and friendship. How lonely would we be, how empty all our pleasures and possessions, without those among us and about us with whom we share the days of our years.

Teach us, in gratitude, to be thoughtful and considerate, to put forth our own highest selves and to seek to share what is most precious to us with those who are dear-

Then, Father God, with the joy and enrichment that comes from being one in spirit and in life with our loved ones and friends, we shall come to love Thee as we ought and walk each day with Thy Holy Spirit as our friend.

O, Great Comrade, be Thou to us and we to Thee, as those whom Thou hast given us to love and to be our friends. Amen.

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- (Continued from page 25) -

The other idea, 30 years ahead of its time, was a system for photographing, projecting, and viewing three-dimensional motion pictures. John Borden, of Chicago, whose daughter later married Adlai Stevenson, invested \$120,000 in this. Hammond constructed a camera with two lenses, as far apart as the average eyes, in which two strips of motion picture film were exposed simultaneously. In "Teleview," as the system was called, both were projected on the screen at the same time.

To the naked eye the image was blurred, but viewed through a Hammond-devised eyepiece everything was given a stereoscopic effect which brought figures out in bold relief. The eyepiece included a revolving shutter turned by a tiny electric motor synchronized with the shutters of the projector. The viewers cost about \$5 each and every seat of the New York's Selwyn Theatre on 42nd Street was thus equipped.

For a demonstration Hammond produced a short film based on his idea of life on the planet Mars. Much like Cinerama years later, it included some footage of the Grand Canyon and Indians. To complete the program, he included a shadowgraph dance, performed by actual dancers behind a screen, and their shadows too appeared three-dimensional

"Teleview" drew paying crowds to the Selwyn for a month in the winter of 1922-23, but the motion picture industry was not interested in the idea. Borden lost his \$120,000 but did not blame Hammond. "It did everything that you said it would," he told the inventor. "The time was not right." But from the shadowgraph dance Hammond devised a dramatic stereoscopic stunt which he sold to Florenz Ziegfeld for his *Follies* that fall. Ushers gave patrons cardboard spectacles with one lens of green and the other of red celluloid. A translucent screen was dropped in front of the stage and illuminated from behind by red and green projectors. Viewed through the spectacles, actors in silhouette against the screen seemed within arm's length. When an actress dangled a big wire spider, the audience shrieked.

For the next *Follies*, Hammond created an "X-ray" effect which was billed as undressing the chorus girls. This didn't quite take place, but shifts in lighting caused chemically treated costumes to seem to disappear. With a \$350-aweek income from Ziegfeld, Hammond married and spent a lengthy honeymoon in Europe.

As the Follies income came to an end, two projects proved dismal failures. Hammond spent a lot of time on a system to save electricity for New York theaters using direct current only to find that General Electric had developed the same system in battleships and had a patent covering everything. Hammond also worked out an improved sugar refining process that promised 79 percent efficiency, and then read in a trade journal that somebody else had just developed an 80 percent process. There was no market for his.

With a wife to support and his first child on the way Hammond returned to Chicago and almost took a \$64-a-week job with Western Electric. Instead, he met E. F. Andrews, a radio man, and they developed the "A-Box," a current rectifier which enabled early radio sets to be powered from ordinary house outlets instead of cumbersome storage batteries.

The device soon earned profits of \$175,000, but some of the "boxes" literally blew up, damaging carpets and floors. "We had no chemical department," recalls Hammond. "Something went wrong with the sulphur, tar, and contacts." While he struggled with these problems, radio manufacturers ended the "A-Box" business entirely by bringing out sets that operated directly on the house outlet.

Hammond, meanwhile, perfected an electric clock, and the present Hammond company was organized in 1927 to make it. Part of the \$25,000 original capital was supplied by Andrews, who now lives in retirement, after receiving profits of more than a million dollars from his association with Hammond.

The Hammond electric clock was a combination of the inventor's old "tickless" clock and the small synchronous electric motor of his Teleview eyepiece. "If you are an inventor," explains Hammond, "the smart thing to do is to put together the old tricks that you have done before." It was an excellent clock.

As clock sales soared, manufacture was expanded from a loft over an Evanston grocery to a five-story building on North Western Avenue in Chicago. For a time the company was the biggest electric clock manufacturer in the world and had three-fourths of the business. In 1930 it had several hundred employees and profits of \$500,000.

As power companies standardized their current and electric clocks could run accurately, terrific competition developed in the field. The Hammond company found itself in competition not only with General Electric, which made a different type of clock, but with 160 other companies — of which eventually 150 went bankrupt or otherwise quit the field. To replace the dwindling clock business, Hammond cast about for some new product which would utilize small electric motors. He even considered a motor-driven agitator for gold fish bowls.

As a stopgap he invented a \$25 electric bridge table, in which a motor-driven rubber finger shuffled the cards. This brought in more than \$150,000 and enabled the company to break even in 1932. It also was a matter of personal vindication for the inventor. The Marshall Field store in Chicago, which once had refused his wife a charge account when she listed his occupation as "inventor," sold a large part of the 14,000 tables which were produced.



"Then one day he just said, 'Oh the heck with it!' and went back to taking naps!"

Hammond also invented a constant speed phonograph turntable and sold it to the Radio Corporation of America. This turned his attention to music, and in 1933, a year when his company lost \$240,000, he decided to invent a new musical instrument that would use his small motors.

He bought a secondhand piano for \$15 and threw away everything but the keyboard. With this as a start he set out to design an instrument of fine tone and wide range in which electricity would replace wind or pressure, which would be rugged and easily cared for, low in cost, small enough to carry in the back seat of a taxicab, and which would use small motors. Eventually he hit on the idea of using the motors to turn tone wheels with varying numbers of ridges for the varying tones, the principle of the now-famous Hammond Electric Organ.

Though it duplicated tones of wind organ pipes 16 feet high, the Hammond organ was only four feet long, two feet wide, and a little more than three feet high. It contained eight and a half miles of wires, some no thicker than a hair, but could not get out of tune, and in contrast to pipe organs was not affected by temperature changes.

To test the device, Hammond advertised for a girl who could type and play the pipe organ. It was 1933, the depth of the depression, so a surprising number of candidates showed up, one of whom went along to Washington with the first model to get rush approval from the Patent Office which was anxious to do its bit toward hastening an invention that would create employment.

One of the people in the market for a pipe organ at that time was that great music lover Henry Ford. Hearing of the Hammond invention, his engineers persuaded Hammond to bring one of the hand-built models to Greenfield Village. Mr. Ford was so delighted with it that he invited Hammond to join him in a clog dance to the accompaniment of the novel instrument. Fired by the thought of an electric organ in every American home, Ford bought six instruments on the spot and offered money, engineers. and facilities to the young inventor. Hammond was glad to make the sale, but he politely refused help.

Hammond is as brilliant a showman as he is an inventor. He labeled the owner's corner of the electric bridge table "The Brigadier Sits Here." He tried to get Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to use the double lens camera developed during his fling at three-dimensional movies as a trick-proof photographic check of spiritualistic manifestations. When the variability of utility generators threatened the regularity of electric clocks, he gave the clocks away to powerplant engineers so that they would have a personal interest in keeping the equipment revolving precisely at 60 cycles.

No musician himself, Hammond was quick to see that many people like him would buy an instrument if it were easy to play. The phenomenally successful "Chord Organ," developed by John Hanert and others in the Hammond laboratory is easy to play and sells for less than \$1,000. To make it possible for a musical ignoramus to play Home on the Range on it at the first try, Hammond substituted a map of the keyboard for conventional musical notation, using square notes with black squares for flatted notes. Later he discovered that medieval monks used the system a thousand years ago. Some sophisticated musicians scorn the little Chord, but Jack Benny, Hoagy Carmichael, Lucille Ball, and thousands of enthusiastic musical amateurs are delighted with it.

Hammond's nonmusical inventions cover a wide range. He recently obtained a patent on a remote control device for rotating television antennas to improve reception. He was one of the scientists who worked at Eglin Field in Florida during World War II on guided missiles, bombs with television cameras in their noses, and similar Buck Rogers devices. He has patents on aerial camera shutters, altitude measuring devices, apparatus for detecting ships in fog or darkness, and steering devices for tor-

Does the individual inventor have a chance today? Hammond thinks so. Indeed he says it is possible for an inventor to do as well free-lancing as he can working as an employee of a great corporation.

"You have to have some talent," he says. "Luck is very important. You should have enough education and, if possible, college training. These are desirable. From your knowledge will come your first ideas. You should keep looking for new ideas."

He also believes that an inventor should have associated with him a good businessman to take care of sales and manufacturing and to leave the inventor free to create new things, Hammond has been lucky enough to have two such men. One was the late P. H. Redmond, a remarkable sales executive. The other is Stanley M. Sorensen, a 6-foot 2-inch, 220-pound man who joined Hammond as an office boy and who has been president of the firm now for several years.

Sorensen runs the company so successfully that Hammond, who has the title of chairman, is free to spend his time as he chooses in the laboratory or in travel. It was on a yacht, where both were guests, in the West Indies, that Hammond, then a widower, met his beautiful second wife, the former Mrs. Roxana Harrison of Cornwall, Conn. Since their marriage in 1955 they have

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traveled to Europe, but they make their home in an apartment on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive.

Hammond attacks some problems by the old trial-and-error method. In working out his electric bridge table, he tested hundreds of samples of rubber before he found the right type for the card-shuffling finger. He has worked out some other things entirely by drawing board formulas without putting a hand to a tool himself.

He is a bit unorthodox in his approach to a problem. Most inventors or researchers, in attempting to develop a new device, start by making a big search of the literature for everything that has been done in the direction in the past. Hammond doesn't believe in doing this right off.

"If I had known everything that had been attempted in the field," he says, "I would never have invented the electric organ. King Gillette and others had invested fortunes in unsuccessful ideas. R. C. A. had paid \$50,000 for something never developed.

"An idea which occurs to you by chance may be original, though in crude and undeveloped form. Anything that has been published has usually been pretty well thought out. It is likely to be discouraging to compare an undeveloped idea with a polished one."

By way of urging more consideration for the dreams of inventors, Hammond loves to tell the story of an unimpressive young man who had an idea for hunting lions in Africa.

"I will have a gun that will shoot a hypodermic needle instead of a bullet," the young man explained to a Chicago patent attorney. "I will get a Ford car and put an iron cage around it and get in the car and drive where the lions are. I will drive right up close and the hypodermic bullet will paralyze the lion. Then I will get out and toss him in the back seat. Then I will sell the lion to a circus or a zoo."

The attorney interrupted: "What are you going to have in the hypodermic bullet?" he asked.

"I don't know," replied the young man, "but I have the name of a professor out at Northwestern Medical School who will tell me what to put in the bullet."

The attorney interrupted again: "What do you do?"

"I'm a clerk at the railroad station."
"Have you ever hunted any lions?"
"No."

"Have you ever been to Africa?"
"No."

"Well, how do you know there's any demand for lions?"

"I don't but I have an uncle who tells me there is and he is willing to back me with \$3,000."

The attorney, who was a man of ethics and consideration, thought for a

moment. "Well, why don't you take the \$3,000 and first go to Africa and see if this works?"

"Oh, no," objected the visitor, "My uncle won't let me have the \$3,000 unless I have a patent of some kind."

"All right, if you insist," the attorney agreed. "I won't charge you much but the papers and drawings will run you several hundred dollars."

So he obtained a patent on a hypodermic gun and a cage to go over an automobile. The young man went out to Northwestern, and the professor told him what anesthetic to put in the needle. He built the gun. He equipped the Ford automobile. He paralyzed a lot of lions and they were in much better shape than lions trapped in pits (those usually hurt themselves or had nervous breakdowns) and the inventor made a small fortune selling lions to zoos and circuses. In fact he caught so many lions this way that it is now against the law in many parts of Africa to hunt lions from an automobile.

Hammond and several Chicago patent attorneys are convinced of the truth of this lion story, but a lot of telephoning around the city has failed to pin down the names of the people involved.

"If anybody really needs to know," says Hammond, "you can find out by searching through the gun patents. There are a lot of these but it can be done."

HOW TO BUY A BOAT

(Continued from page 19)

themselves. Hauling in a heavy anchor can be a back-breaking job for an old or weak person.

After you have answered these questions honestly, you will have a much better idea of the right boat for your needs. At this point it may be helpful to take up the various types of boats and discuss their capabilities.

In the first group we find an assortment of small boats of different types which are inexpensive and highly portable and are suitable for small ponds, lakes, and quiet bays. Among these are the prams and dinghies which are ideal for children. The numerous and sturdy flat-bottomed rowboats or skiffs are still very popular for fishing in fresh and salt waters. The canoe is tops for one- or two-man camping and fishing trips in shallow waters and wilderness areas. If you must travel real light, the kayaks, rubber inflatable craft, and the different sectional and collapsible boats are useful. There are also the many light, car-top boats which you carry on your auto and can use with the smaller outboard motors. All these boats run from about eight to fourteen feet in length, weigh from 75 to 150 pounds, and sell for from \$80 to \$300.

The nearest thing to an all-purpose boat is the outboard utility type ranging from 12 to 18 feet. These have little or no decking; they are fast, rugged, light, and have plenty of cockpit space. They are widely used by fishermen in fresh and salt waters.

If you want speed, you'll find runabouts of various sizes and prices to suit your taste. These have decks and comfortable upholstered seats, and the more expensive models have that fancy, streamlined look. They are ideal for fast trips and water skiing. Runabouts can be powered with outboard or inboard motors.

For the sailor who takes pride in his seamanship there's nothing like a sailboat to test his skill and knowledge. They are available from the tiny sailing prams and dinghies on through the smaller racing-class sailboats up to the bigger sloops and motor sailers. The smaller ones are one-man, inexpensive craft, but the larger ones may require a crew and a big investment.

In recent years the outboard cruisers have gained tremendously in popularity. They are versatile craft best suited for family cruising, but they also serve for fishing and all-round boating. Today

many of these boats have galleys, sinks, bunks, and toilets. They usually run from 18 to 24 feet in length and take outboard motors from 25 to 60 hp. They'll cost anywhere from \$1,200 to \$3,000 with one or two outboard motors.

The inboard cruisers are the goal of most big-water boating enthusiasts. They come in so many different sizes, styles, and prices there's a boat to satisfy any whim or desire. The smaller ones from 20 to 26 feet are suitable for people of limited means. If money is no problem, there are the luxury cruisers or even yachts which may require a crew to run and maintain. For those who plan to use the boat mostly for offshore fishing one of the sports fishing models designed for this purpose is best.

The ultimate in boating comfort is the houseboats which are now showing up in many areas. These "seagoing trailers" come in different sizes — from the smaller, 28-foot models selling as low as \$2,500 to the larger types selling at \$20,000 or more. The latter have spacious lounges, dining tables, kitchens, refrigerator, hot and cold running water, shower-tub bathrooms, twin or double beds, and plenty of closets. Houseboats, of course, are great for vacations on

water, seasonal or year-round living, and fishing trips into wilderness areas.

Boats are constructed from different materials, and each has its advantages and disadvantages. All-wood boats, whether they are made of planks, lapstrake, sheet or molded plywood, require quite a bit of maintenance such as scraping, sanding and painting annually. One of the main advantages of wood boats is that they are often cheaper in price than boats constructed from other materials. Main disadvantages are that they are subject to rot, leakage, and damage.

Aluminum boats have become very popular especially for fresh water use. They are light and are smooth and strong for their size and weight. They require little upkeep and stand up well in hot, dry climates. However, unless they are anodized or painted they tend to corrode when used in salt water.

Fiberglas and plastic are relatively modern materials being widely used to-day in boat construction. Such boats are very strong and durable and require less upkeep than any other material. They can be molded into any hull design. Glass and plastic boats tend to be somewhat higher in price, but their long life and low maintenance cost compensate for this in the long run.

Should you buy a new boat or a used boat? If you are buying your first boat, you will find it safer to buy a new boat. However, if you know what you are doing or if you get expert advice, you can often save money by buying a used boat.

The best place to buy a new or used boat is from an established, reputable boat dealer in your neighborhood. He usually has a reputation to maintain and won't misrepresent, overeharge or fail to make good. Such dealers look at you as a long-term customer. They want you to buy other boats and equipment from them in the future, and they will try their utmost to satisfy you.

Yet an informed and cautious boat buyer can often buy a good boat in other places. The boating sections of newspapers carry advertisements of boats for sale. Another good idea is to spread the word around among your friends that you are in the market for a boat. If you know of a friend or relative who is selling a used boat, you may pick up a good buy. However, find out the real reason why the boat is being sold. The original owner may have found that it is too big or too small, or doesn't handle well, or uses too much gasoline. You may not want the boat for the same reason. And make certain that it's the right type and size for your needs. Don't buy any boat because it looks like a bargain. Beware especially of "homemade" boats made by inexperienced people and more so if they have been designed by such amateurs.

It never pays to hurry when buying a boat. Shop around and visit as many dealers and boatyards as possible. If you can go to one of the motor boat shows where boats are displayed, you can gct helpful information there about the boat you are interested in. You can also send away for boat catalogs and study them.

Most boat dealers located on or near the water today have demonstrator models of the craft they handle. Ask for a demonstration and notice how the boat handles at various speeds and loads. If a friend has the type of boat you want, go out with him several times to see how it runs under varying water conditions.



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Or perhaps you ean rent or charter the type of boat that interests you.

A used boat should be examined carefully before buying. The age of the boat is not as important as the condition. A well-preserved old boat is often a better buy than a new one which has been badly abused.

On land, check a wood boat for eracked or split ribs and frames. Make certain that the seams and planks are watertight. The older boats should be examined for dry rot. Any doubtful wood section can be probed with a knife blade or ice pick. The wood should be hard. If the knife blade or pick sinks easily or if the wood crumbles or tears loose at the touch of your fingernail, it's rotten and that boat should be passed by. If just one or two small parts are bad and the boat owner will replace them or deduct the cost for same, the boat may still be a good buy.

The screws or nails used for fastening a wood boat should not be badly rusted. These rust spots around the nails or screws or streaks running down the sides are readily seen. Unless, of course, the boat is newly painted. Then be doubly suspicious, and make sure that the

new paint doesn't cover poor fastenings, dry rot, or breaks or cracks in the hull.

There is less risk when buying an aluminum or glass boat, Examine aluminum boats for corrosion, dents, scratches, and split seams. Look over a glass or plastic boat for signs of wear, breaks, and patches in the hull. One or two patches don't mean anything. But if there are a lot of them, then it usually means that the owner was careless and mishandled the boat.

The final test when buying a used boat is to take it for a trial run. See how it handles with oars and outboard motor. If it's a wooden boat, ask the owner to keep the boat in the water for a few days. Then come back and inspect it to see that all seams are tight and there are no leaks.

Today it's much easier to buy a boat on time than it was even a few years ago. Increasing numbers of banks are now financing boats and marine equipment. The terms are usually one-third down and 36 months to pay for boats costing more than \$1,000. The interest rate is 6 percent on boats ranging up to \$4,000. More expensive boats over \$7,500 can be payed off in five years and at the lower interest rate of 4½ percent. On used boats the maturity is usually two years.

If you can wait, buy your boat during the fall and winter months. New boat dealers will give you bigger discounts, especially if they expect the latest models soon. Outboard motors can be bought at a bigger saving then too. And many boat owners offer their used boats for sale in the fall, and you can often get a good buy.

You can also build your own boat if you are handy with tools and have the time. The time is important, for, although the materials will cost less than buying a finished boat, time and labor really add up. In other words, building a boat should be a pleasant, leisurely hobby. If you could put your time to better use then you should buy a finished boat. You also need working space such as a garage, empty room, basement, or backyard.

When building your first boat, follow plans of a boat which has been designed by an expert and which are well tested. Such plans can often be bought from marine supply stores or lumber dealers. A set of large scale blueprints or patterns will make your job easier.

You don't need as much skill to assemble a kit boat as you do when building a boat from scratch. There are now many of these boat-building kits on the market ranging from eight-foot prams to 22-foot express cruisers. Prices for such kits will run from \$60 for the small craft to \$1,500 or more for the larger ones. You save up to half of the cost by putting your own kit boat together.

The prices for kit boats include the pre-cut wood parts, the fittings, bolts, screws, nails, seam compound, and plans and instructions. It will cost you extra for paint, oars or motor, anchor and rope, and the various hardware accessories. Most of the kit manufacturers will sell these to you at a slight discount.

Assembling the kit boat can be a lot of fun in which the whole family can

join. No special tools are required—the screwdrivers, hammer, plane, hand or power drill, saw, and paint brushes you probably already have will suffice. How long will it take to assemble a kit boat? The smaller ones can be put together in a few days. The larger ones may take a month or more. Naturally, with two or three people working, the time can be cut considerably. The result will be

highly satisfactory if you follow instructions carefully, take your time, and buy good marine paint to finish off the boat.

Whether you buy your boat or build it, you'll find boating a safer and more enjoyable pastime if you get the right boat. Take your time and buy wisely, and you'll end up owning a boat which will be a constant source of pleasure and pride.

THE END

THE MUSTANG AND THE MUTT

(Continued from page 27)

Man, he's worried. Been giving that dog some kind of pills."

When I asked about the pup's health, Murphy looked at me sharply but his pale eyes softened somewhat.

"He was 4.0 until about a week ago. Now he seems weak, and he don't eat much."

Then he walked away, and I steered clear of the subject after that. Meanwhile, our shuttle runs to France continued, the captain hammered away at his new program and carped constantly to me about the condition of the ship, our operations, and the crew. I had to admit there was room for improvement, but his pile-driving approach to everything made it pretty tough on all concerned.

On a small ship there is little room for differences and frictions. A minor exchange of words can suddenly explode into a major exchange of fists.

To the mounting complaints of officers and crew I could merely shake my head and advise: "Hang on. Things will get better. The guy surely must have a heart somewhere."

While we were steaming, it was my job to be on deck with the watch officers during the night hours. The captain took his turn during daylight hours. Depending on weather and other conditions I could catch a nap in the chartroom usu-

ally, but during most night hours I stayed on the bridge or conn.

It was a cold, bleak November night when we ploughed out into the Channel for another run to France with a load of army equipment and troops. The sea was rough and our flat-bottomed LST rolled and pitched with practiced ease. The convoy, dark and heavy laden, was strung out in ragged columns despite the repeated orders from the convoy commodore: "Keep closed up." Visibility was poor and a few fog buoys were being put overboard, tossing their white geysers of water against the blackness of the sea and the night.

Sometime after midnight we received an alert. German E-boats were operating in the area. Relaying the message to the captain over the battle phone, I could tell from his voice that he had not been asleep. In fact he did not sound like himself, After a moment's thought. I shrugged it off. Why be concerned? He probably was hard at work on a new ship's order.

A call from the radio shack brought more problems. A convoy escort reported gunfire and explosions to the north. No other explanation. I hesitated about calling the captain again, but did notify the lookouts. We steamed ahead, fighting the changing tide. Muffled in heavy clothing, the watch officer, signalmen, and I huddled behind the splinter shield of the conn and swapped curses about the bitter cold, the Germans, the Channel, and, of course, the Old Man.

The watch officer sent a signalman below for hot coffee, checked his distance from the ship ahead, and hunched back in his seat again. Except for the faint binnacle light in the conn and the tiny purple stern light on the ship ahead, all was dark as the convoy plodded toward France. Our bow rose and fell regularly as it shouldered into the choppy seas, sending back great sheets of spray across the shrouded army vehicles lashed to the main deck.

Suddenly a figure entered the conn, and we turned, expecting the return of the signalman with coffee.

"Goldie, it's about time—" I began, then I saw that it wasn't the signalman. It was the captain, bareheaded and silent, who stepped up beside us.

"I'm sorry, sir. Thought you were

and changes. Caught in the middle between an inflexible captain, with whom I was unsympathetic, and the officers

and men, for whom I felt every sympathy. I did the best I could to mollify the orders from above and restrain the rising feelings and outrage from below. "They are doing the best they can,"

I told the captain. "Give them time."

To the crew: "Keep quiet and do as

you are told. Things can't get much worse." But they did.

If the captain felt the resentment of the crew, he showed not the slightest sign. He dealt directly with me on all ship's business and rarely spoke to the officers or men except to give an order or send a signal. His appearance in the door of the wheelhouse would immediately silence the chatter between the helmsman and quartermaster.

Much of Murphy's time was spent in his quarters with the door closed. Chief, the puppy, lived there with him and never appeared on deck without his master. Usually he rode in the crook of Murphy's arm, a small white bundle of fur with black nose and liquid brown eyes.

One day the word leaked out, through Buddy, the captain's personal messboy, that Chief was ailing.

"Chief just lays around, doing nothing." the messboy whispered. "The Old



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Goldie. He's gone for some coffee."

The captain did not reply.

I made my report on the gunfire and explosions. There was no comment.

The silence became awkward; so I tried another tack.

"How's the dog, Captain? We haven't seen him lately."

There was another pause while the bulky figure shifted his weight to meet the roll of the ship.

"He's dead."

The captain spoke softly, looking straight ahead.

"My Chief is dead."

By the dim light of the binnacle all of us there saw an unforgettable sight. There were tears, huge tears, streaming down Murphy's hard-bitten face. And his thin lips were working to keep back the sobs of a man who had just lost his only real friend-a little mongrel dog.

Chief was given a sailor's burial that morning. He was sewed up neatly in a weighted canvas sack and slid over the side into the cold waters of the English Channel. We rendered full honors, including the quavering salute of the boatswain's pipe. Again, the captain stood with tears in his eyes.

With Chief's death came a better life on the ship. Not that Murphy was transformed overnight by the loss of his pet. He seemed quieter and remoter, but he was still the commanding officer, and we continued to do things his way. Just the same, the tension aboard began to fade away.

As Goldie, the signalman, put it: "Maybe the Old Man ain't so bad as he seems. After all, it is his first command."

The fever pitch of bitter words and comments slowly evaporated, and the men's grumbling turned again to the usual gripes of any crew too long overseas.

One young ensign tried to explain the morale improvement this way: "Let's be honest! How can you really hate a shipmate, no matter how tough he is, who weeps when his dog dies?"

The question was never answered. It, like most everything else, was quickly forgotten in a flash with the arrival of a dispatch ordering the ship to return to the United States for repairs, overhaul, and re-assignment.

The problems of Captain Murphy's command simply could not compete with the long-awaited vision of America the Beautiful.

THE END

LOVE THAT BOOK!

(Continued from page 15)

outlined Hiss's arguments for almost three columns, then balanced them with eight paragraphs from the opinion of one of the judges who denied one of the appeals. For those who read that far, the eight paragraphs did the job.

Where the Times went sour was in its lengthy profile of the man of the day. "Controversial Author" was the head, and the picture caption read: "Remains a Man of Charm." It was a bittersweet performance, pleading with the subtlety of soap opera that Hiss needed a job and was well qualified for legal research. It described him con amore and added somewhat tremulously that "searing publicity has made his wiry six-foot figure recognizable to many New Yorkers. Friends say many strangers have approached him to express their faith in him"-the friends remaining anonymous and the strangers presumably offering him money and proposals of marriage.

But The New York Times had not done with Hiss. The following Sunday it turned over the lead page of its book section (and four inside columns) to a review by Professor Sidney Hook. No one can complain of the manner in which Hook ground the Hiss pretensions through his logical meat grinder. And certainly it was a pleasure to see Hook puncture the prime absurdity of the Hiss "forgery by typewriter" argument. ("Hiss claims Chambers stole the original typewriter and duplicated it," Hook wrote. "Chambers would have had to be a perfect idiot to forge a typewriter [on which to forge documents] when he had access to the original.")

But with book review space so precious, and authors so dependent on *Times* comment, why was it necessary to give nine columns in the book section to what was admittedly a dull and unconvincing account of the case? Hiss had a right to put his book in the market place, but beyond that there was no public or private responsibility to tout for it

For the Washington Post, the Hiss book presented a long agony. In the days of the hearings, back in August of 1948, the Post had fought long and hard to discredit the House Un-American Activities Committee, to hound Whittaker Chambers out of Washington, and to make it appear that anticommunism was a form of devil worship. (That highplaced individuals on the *Post* had privy knowledge which should have convinced them that Hiss was a liar is another story.) Since then, the Post's chief editorial writer, Alan Barth, had distinguished himself by an attack on the FBI as vicious as it was demonstrably inaccurate.

That the Hiss book offered no miracles must have come as a shock. On publication day, the Post merely ran the Associated Press review of the book and stacked the deck only to the extent that it included a parenthetical section dealing most sympathetically with some of Hiss's allegations not covered in the sufficiently charitable AP account. Three days later, in editorial anguish, the Post conceded that Hiss's arguments did not "offset the sheer weight of circumstantial evidence linking him with Whittaker Chambers." There was some crocodile wonder that "Mr. Hiss voices not one single condemnation of the Communist conspiracy," a libelous reference to one of the Government witnesses (which it later was forced to retract), and the usual attack on Whittaker Chambers "for many patent inconsistencies."

Go to any liberal cocktail party and you will hear about those "patent inconsistencies," but try to nail them down and you are lost. The Christian Science Monitor, less wedded to a political

viewpoint than the *Post*, noted that these "inconsistencies" were "too close for comfort both when Hiss sought to prove Chambers' memory wrong or contradict him with documentary evidence."

But the Post could not leave well enough alone. There was a compulsion to find some explanation which would gloss over the facts. And so it returned to the battle with a long review by Alistair Cooke. For those who came in late, Cooke is the Manchester Guardian's purveyor of the less accurate Washington scuttlebutt. He is also the author of A Generation on Trial, dearboy of the Ford Foundation, and a middle-class Englishman who has now become a former British aristocrat. Distressed by things American (but not the Yankee dollar), Cooke has written of the "essential absurdity" of American jurisprudence under which "probably there are just as many innocent men set free as go to jail," and of the American "democratic beast" which is debauched by a "drunken press." Grateful to the country of his adoption, Cooke accuses its courts, its FBI, and all others involved of horrible crimes-but never so bluntly that his words might be actionable.

Cooke poses as an authority on the Hiss case. (He was physically present during part of the two trials and occasionally interrupted his bright chatter long enough to listen to the testimony.) But Max Lerner is in no way hindered by firsthand knowledge. Having covered the trials, presumably by ouija board, he feels free to issue broad dicta on what went on. (Years ago Lerner accused John Dewey and Irwin Edman of being "fascists" and "friends of fascists" because they described the Soviet Union as a police state—but that was in another era and besides the men are dead.)

And Lerner is a man to watch. The Hiss case seems to deaden his sense of

reason and of fair play. When the first public charges against Hiss were made by Chambers, Lerner came up with an ingenious theory: Hiss had seemed to be a spy, but in reality he was an undercover agent for President Roosevelt. On the Saturday following publication of the Hiss book. Lerner once more demonstrated for New York Post readers that things are seldom what they scem. Brushing aside what judges and juries had ruled on as "not proven," Lerner leaped gaily ahead to what was not in evidence during the trial. Triumphantly, he conceded that Hiss was a communist, but not the traitor Chambers said he was. No rhyme, no reason, no logic-just a statement, almost immediately contradicted a few lines down with: "If Chambers is so complete a liar as Hiss makes him out, it is hard to see how he could have manufactured an entire story out of nothing but his dream and spite and hate, and make the story dovetail with evidence from other sources."

But Lerner has always been a piker compared to Richard Rovere, a Washington correspondent for the New Yorker who only occasionally visits the nation's capital, an ex-communist who lives more in terror of the "ex" than the "communist," and a traducer of those who have stepped forward to expose the evil within. Rovere can-and does-state that "most of what Chambers said was true and that justice did not miscarry,' but never bothers to inform himself or his readers what was not true. But an attack on Chambers is not enough to protect his position, so he must really stand logic on its head by adding that he feels Hiss is convinced of his own innocence. This presupposes madness on Hiss's part-which is a possibility-but among liberals it is considered bad taste to accuse anyone but Chambers of paranoia. And then Rovere disarmingly tips his hand—the hand of many—by admitting that he would be "happier with the belated knowledge that I had been wrong than I am with my present belief that Hiss is guilty." And so to the head shrinkers.

This zany approach to serious questions was not universal, even in the East which on a political question tends to resemble Bellevue or St. Elizabeth's. John K. Hutchens, the daily reviewer for the New York Herald Tribune, took the trouble to bone up on the evidence-and being an honest and scrupulous man he could not help mentioning the "selective omission" technique employed by Hiss, "Thus, he describes the memoranda written in his own hand which came into Mr. Chambers' possession as routine noted for the attention of his chief, Francis B. Sayre, but does not mention the devastating testimony of Mr. Sayre that such memoranda were unfamiliar to him."

So says Mr. Hutchens, who has no ax to grind, and he is seconded by Saville Davis of the Christian Science Monitor who pointed out that Hiss "misstates and misrepresents the government's rebuttal . . . twists some of the government's telling points . . . greatly understates or ignores other. . . . It is a distortion . . . which could only be deliberate." And he asks what neither Lerner nor Rovere nor Cooke bothered to question: "Did Mr. Hiss think the general public would be impressed . . . and that the opposition case, known to very few reviewers and readers of the book would never catch up?"

This was a point which impressed Roscoe Drummond of the *Herald Tribune* and the reviewer on the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Leslie Hansen in the New York *World-Telegram* and Jack Steele of Scripps-Howard were also offended by Hiss's arrogant belief that the American public was too stupid to know it was being hoodwinked. When Steele asserted that Hiss "ignores or glosses over

all the evidence against him which he still cannot disprove," he was showing that he had done his homework and was not crippled by the need for finding Hiss merely a little bit pregnant with treason.

Beyond the newspapers, there were the magazines. Time and Newsweek gave Hiss his due-which was very little indeed. The Saturday Review, however, turned to the book in one issue and returned to it again. It could not let the facts speak for themselves and puffed the Hiss work as "one of the season's most widely discussed books"-an evaluation made weeks before the book had appeared. There were many people available as reviewers — Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., had written with some effectiveness on the Hiss case for the Saturday Review. Instead the magazine chose one Thomas Cooney and C. Dickerman Williams to report on the book's contents. Cooney is a typewriter "expert" who limited his researches to what Hiss said his own experts had said - and misunderstood even that. Williams, a tame conservative, urged that society find "some constructive use" for Hiss's "undoubted talents" and recommended as a "balanced" account of the case Alistair Cooke's error-studded diatribe against the American judicial system. Having made his obeisance to those who permitted him to write for the Saturday Review-us hard anticommunists don't stand a chance-Williams proceeds to explode with simple logic and persuasiveness those points in the case which most strongly inspire Hiss's contortionist defenders.

Well, Hiss and his friends had their day in court. In Washington and New York they did their best to turn a sow's ear into a Presidential pardon. Brentano's F Street, one of Washington's three largest bookshops, maintained a window-wide display of the Hiss book in its window for some two weeks-but could not report it as one of its top six non-fiction best sellers. Ballantyne's and the Airport bookshop, the other two major leaguers, could not move the book. (A scattering of minor bookshops in Washington told the Washington Post that they were selling the book, so up it popped to the top of the Post's best seller list.)

But the best indication that the book was a dud came from publisher Alfred A. Knopf. Looking about him at the devastation, he told a friend that it wasn't his fault. His son was responsible. And so the Hiss controversy ended. An era had ended. What remained was for the psychoanalysts to probe. In a decade, perhaps, they would be able to explain why otherwise sensible people threw away all judgment, all sense, and all decency to defend a traitor and berogue his destroyer.



GOING TO THE CONVENTION?

- (Continued from page 21) -

The 21/4-mile parade route will be along the famous Boardwalk. The parade will start at 10:00 a.m., and indications are that it will run from 10 to 12 hours. A highlight of the parade will be a fly-over by Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps aircraft which will take place immediately following the marching military units that will lead the parade.

The Legion's official Convention sessions - starting Tuesday morning, September 17, - will be held in the mammoth Atlantic City Auditorium situated right on the Boardwalk. The giant hall will seat more than 40,000 persons. The Auxiliary will meet in the ballroom of the auditorium for their business sessions.

In addition to all the Legion entertainment and business, there are the amusements and diversions of the famous resort city itself.

Atlantic City offers for the anglers a wide variety of fishing. There's deep sea fishing from chartered boats, surf casting, and the more comfortable fishing from one of the many piers. If you just like the water, you'll be glad that Atlantic City offers sailing, skindiving, and

water skiing.

Most popular, of course, is just lying in the sun on the white sand of Atlantic City's five miles of beaches, or swimming in the rolling surf of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Atlantic Race Course will offer several special racing cards for those who like to see the horses run. Private and public golf courses and tennis courts are available for Legionnaires, and there are nightclubs, sightseeing tours, and rolling chairs on the Boardwalk for those who like a less strenuous day or evening.

The famous amusement piers with their many rides and other attractions will keep both the youngsters and their

parents happy.

Atlantic City boasts that it has enough hotels and motels to take care of more visitors than its own population. The accommodations in every price range offer both European (without meals) plan and American plan (with meals).

The Chalfonte-Haddon Hall will be The American Legion Headquarters Hotel. The Auxiliary will be at the Ritz Carlton, and the 40&8 will be at the Ambassador. Legion National Headquarters offices will be at the Ritz Carlton Hotel.

The 39th National Convention promises to be the Legion's most popular. Officials promise that there will be something for everyone, and the New Jersey Legionnaires look forward to welcoming their buddies from all over the country to the Garden State.

THE END



(Continued from page 4)

in the Litany, but I can't recall. It read: . . . Accursed is he that corrupteth innocence. And all the people shall say: Amen. I have never forgotten the impressiveness of this little fragmentary memory, especially whenever I read an article like that of Mr. Brooks. No need to explain the present "crime wave," "juvenile delinquency," etc. The facts are as plain as daylight to anyhody and everybody.

Thomas L. Sullivan West Roxbury, Mass.

Sir: The article "The Attack on Decency" which appeared in the June issue treated a subject of great importance. It is good to know there is a wave of concern rising up against the pernicious trade in unwholesome literature and entertainment. In your article you referred to the commendable efforts to counteract this trade put forth by the Catholic Legion of Decency and Monsignor Joseph A. McCaffrey of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church on 42nd Street, New York City. In order to avert any biased understanding I'm sure you will wish to include a note in your next issue indicating that this fight is also being fought in a most significant manner by many Protestant groups and individuals. To cite just one source, in the City of New York, I refer to Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the monthly magazine The Christian Herald. In this publication current films are scrupulously evaluated and only worthy ones are recommended. This same interdenominational Protestant organization not only wages relentless battle against unwholesome literature but as a countermeasure has organized the Christian Herald Book Club, to make available only worthy reading matter.

J. Sackman, Pastor Union Congregational Church Fisherville, Mass.

Sir: Here's my opinion of your recent feature on filth in the movies and books of contemporary America. Phooey!

Phineas S. Rosenberg Sports Editor Newton Kansan Newton, Kans.

Sir: Any elementary text in psychology or sociology will show Mr. Brooks that it is not the publishers and producers of such "smut" who are primarily to blame, it is the society in which we live that causes the problem.

Donald N. Reed Durham, N. H.

M.P.A. OBJECTS

Sir: In "Editor's Corner," page 6 of the June issue, you have an item headed, "Assassination by Insinuation." On page 14 of the same issue, you have an article on censorship by Walter Brooks that is guilty of the same thing that you condemn a few pages earlier, namely, assassination by insinuation. One example (page 52, second column): "Most of the opposition to censorship comes from liberal and left-wing sources." Now there's a pretty bit of assassination by insinuation for you! Some of my orthodox, rockribbed conservative friends are going to be quite astonished to find themselves called liberals and leftwingers because they believe in the U.S. Constitution, including the First Amendment. I thought every American did! Shouldn't we?

Kerneth Clark

Vice President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. Washington, D. C.

▼ Re-reading the article to which Mr. Clark objects, "The Attack on Decency," we get the impression that the article was a plea not for censorship but for clean films. It is most unfortunate that the film industry resents criticism of off-color movies.

The Editors

PRESUMED DEAD

Sir: I want to thank you for all you are publishing concerning our sons and husbands still being held in Korea. Please don't let the State Department and our Government keep you from doing this. As General Van Fleet says, there are still 400 boys being held besides the thousands still listed as missing. Hoping you will make this your subject when you have your Convention. My son is on this list as still being held.

Alice Anderson Julian, Calif.

Sir: For years we heartbroken parents of missing boys have fought to get our officials to take some action to liberate our long-suffering sons. So far they have done nothing but talk and promise. Our officials show pity for the whole world and the enslavement of other peoples, but fail to show any pity for our boys who have been written off and sold down the river. We gave no permission to allow these American boys to die forgotten. We did not raise sons to send them to fight other people's wars, and if captured, presumed dead, the books closed. This is the greatest outrage in our history. My only son is one of the missing and abandoned boys. The same fate may await future sons.

Mrs. Rita Van Wees New York City

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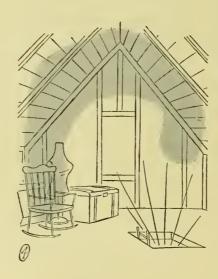


SOUR NOTES











Timely Purchase

The chair that we purchased Is colored light brown. The cushion's foam rubber, The payment is down. - HARRY LAZARUS

A Simple Fact

Diplomacy is the art of saying "Nice doggie!" until you can find a rock.

- ROBERT PHELPS

Supply and Demand

A baseball club in the minors sold a rookie to a major league team for a big price and the ballplayer and his family moved to the city.

They had just been there a day or two when the ballplayer's wife and their little boy went window shopping. The boy fell in love with a model train set. But the mother said, "Sixty dollars is just too much

... we simply can't afford it."

"I don't see why not," declared the boy. "Can't we sell Daddy again?"

- HAROLD HELFER

Night and Daze

Angust-the month of the Harvest Moon When Luna is very busy And the hard-boiled bachelor's prone to swoon

In a state that is doped and dizzy; When high in the sky the red moon sails In the season that always brings The gals a harvest of moonstruck males And a crop of engagement rings.

- HOWARD WINLEY

Lesson of the Times

Trying to rent an apartment these days teaches you that children should be seen but not had. - Anna Herbert

Shop Talk

It is the custom in many garages to identify the cars in for repairs and service by the names of the owner.

In other words, when a Mr. Smith drives his car in for an oil change the mechanic jots this on the date-book of orders: 'Change Mr. Smith's oil."

This practice leads to some interesting notations. One garage on a busy day had these instructions waiting for the mechanics when they came to work:

"Mrs. Ellis says she can't start."

"Give Miss Jackson some alcohol - two quarts should hold her!"

"There is something wrong with Mrs. Pitts' wiring." "Wash Miss Jenkins."

- DAN VALENTINE

Social Security

I told my friend one summer day My husband's safe; He won't stray, I'll not believe a tale that's told He's fine, and decent-and too old.

- FLORENCE FREEMAN

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30-day delay in reporting, and you will be given your choice of bases where your skill can be utilized. Your local recruiter has all the information for you on pay raises, increased bonuses and allowances, plus extended retirement benefits. See him today, or mail the coupon. Find out about the job waiting for you.

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